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REVENUE **(195 48) Department.**

MS **SERIES.**

G.O. No. 820

Dated 8-4-1948.

Despatch Abstract

Famine - (Bellary and Anantapur) - 1945 -1946 - Relief operations Board's Review - Recorded with remakrs.

Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 820, 8th April 1948

Famine—(Bellary and Anantapur)—1945-46—Relief operations—Board's Review—Recorded with remarks

READ—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, No. 21, Press, dated 26th July 1947.

Sir GERALD PRIESTLEY, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation.

Read—the following:—

(1)

Letter from K. N. Anantaraman, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary, to the Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Bellary, the 29th March 1947, No. R. Dis No. 9563/46.

[Season.—Adverse seasonal conditions—Bellary district—1945-46—Relief operations—Final report under section 293 of the Famine Code—Submitted. Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 1114 E/46-28, dated 18th November 1946.]

I submit below a review of the relief operations undertaken during the years 1945–46 in the Bellary district in accordance with section 293 of the Famine Code.

The economic condition of the ryot is generally on the decline mostly due to the frequent failure of season crops. The failure of the crops in 1923, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1935, 1937, 1940, 1941 and 1942, the poor harvests in other years which left no margin for protection against a bad season, the continuance of the trade depression from 1931 to 1941, the abnormal rise in prices of all commodities on account of the recent war condition and the general indebtedness of the ryots to the money-lenders have combined to leave the ryot with no real power of resistance against famine. It has, therefore, become the practice for the State to afford the ryots of this district, means of subsistence by opening relief works every time signs of distress are noticed. It has been truly said that "the unfortunate ryot has hardly emerged from one famine before he is submerged under another." But it is hoped that with the fructification of the Tungabhadra Project there may be no more famine in this district.

II. *The causes of the famine and the extent of the failure of the harvest.*—A statement showing the rainfall received in the affected taluks of Bellary, Rayadrug, Siruguppa, Alur and Kudligi is appended. In the above taluks there were good showers in the months of April and May 1945. Then rains were a little too early but they helped the ploughing and manuring of red soils for sowing as soon as the south-west monsoon set in. The amount of rainfall received in June 1945 was very inadequate in the above taluks except in Alur taluk as compared to the normal rainfall. Though the rainfall received in the month of July was fairly adequate in the affected taluks of Bellary, Rayadrug, Siruguppa, Kudligi and Alur it was not quite helpful due to its late receipt in the last week after a long interval. It is thus seen that there was neither sufficient nor timely rainfall for the Mungari sowings. The one received at the fag end of July was almost too late as the Mungari season was passing away. Sowings on a large-scale could, therefore only be done late in the season. Afterwards there was practically no rainfall till the end of September except in Siruguppa taluk by which time the tender crops had begun to fade. But the rainfall at the end of September rescued the withering crops to some extent and they began to survive and show promise of a normal yield but only to disappoint later as there was little or no rainfall subsequently. The result was that the Mungari crops began to dry up and wither away and the outturn was far below the normal in most of the areas and very poor in certain tracts. The outturn of these crops ranged from three annas in the major portions of Rayadrug and Bellary taluks and in five villages of Alur taluk the outturn was one anna and less. In portions of the affected areas of Siruguppa and Kudligi taluks the outturn was four to six annas.

Normally sowings of Hingari crops take place in August for mixed cotton and korra and late in September and early in October for pure cotton and white cholam. Good rains are necessary in the black cotton soil areas for the sowings of the Hingari crops as the black soil absorbs water only very slowly. As rains were not sufficient in August, Hingari sowings commenced only in September when there was some rain. But large extents intended for sowing white cholam were left waste for want of rain in October 1945. The decrease in the extent raised with the Hingari cotton may also be attributed to the same cause. There was no rainfall in the months of November and December. Hingari korra withered away and was cut away for use as fodder. Hingari cotton was stunted in growth and yielded only an outturn below three annas in a portion of the affected area. White cholam too was stunted in growth for want of enough dew which is essential for its successful growth and later dried up without coming up to the earing stage at all.

Thus the Mungari crops in the affected areas fared badly due to untimely and inadequate rains of the South-West Monsoon and the scanty rainfall during the north-east monsoon. The Hingari crops too totally failed due to the utter failure of the north-east monsoon

III. *The area, population, classes affected and the degree of distress.*—The area and the population of the affected tracts are shown below :—

Taluk.	*Total area of the taluk in square miles.*	*Area affected in square miles.*	*Population of the affected area.*
Bellary	705	705	151,402
Siruguppa	458	458	69,431
Rayadrug	681	681	106,854
Alur	613·55	170	29,849
Kudligi	863	273	35,467
		2,287	393,003

The distress was not so acute as in previous famines as normal seasonal conditions prevailed in major portion of Alur and Kudligi taluks and in Adoni taluk which adjoins the Siruguppa and Alur taluks. The taluks which were badly affected were only Bellary and Rayadrug. Famine conditions in the strict sense of the term did not prevail this year. The failure of crops was only accentuated by the scarcity of foodgrains and fodder and cloth.

The classes that suffered most during the period were the ryots with small holdings and landless labourers. The period of struggle extended over ten months from January to October 1946.

A comparative statement showing the number of units of workers relieved in different famines in Bellary district within the last three decades is given below :—

Year.	*Number of units relieved.*
1921-22	3,119,975
1924	294,119
1931-32	994,836
1934-35	3,475,163
1937-38	10,067,643
1942-43	46,468,835
1945-46	712,594

The attendance on the several expansion works started for the relief of unemployment this year was not appreciable in spite of several amenities provided for their benefit at the work spot and this clearly indicates that the distress was not very acute.

IV. *General narrative of the commencement, progress and close of the relief operations.*—The failure of crops in about half of the district and the scarcity of foodgrains that was felt in some of the villages in the affected areas gave the first note of warning about the existence of distress. The then Collector, Mr. R. D. Paul, toured in the affected area to ascertain personally the actual conditions prevailing in those parts and to find out where relief was most needed. A special report on the seasonal conditions was submitted to the Government in R.C. No. 5108/45, dated 27th November 1945. Mr. Ranganathan, the Famine Commissioner, visited a major portion of the affected area during the middle of November 1945 and Mr. Scott Brown, the Commissioner of Land Revenue, inspected some of the affected villages in Bellary and Rayadrug taluks on 21st and 22nd November 1945. They were both of the opinion that expansion of Local Board works and the taking up of suitable tank repairs should be the first measure of relief to the season-affected labourers. The Famine Commissioner on 1st December 1945 discussed the question of taking up the digging of low-level canals as a measure of relief with Mr. Paul, the then Collector and Mr. Raghavan, the then Special Officer for Tungabhadra Project. It agreed that the crisis could be tided over effectively without declaring 'Famine' and by throwing open departmental works in which earthwork which did not require any skilled labour, formed the chief item of work to be done. The labourers were to be paid on outturn basis at current schedule of rates. It was also decided to have hutting provided by the Government at the work spots so that workers coming from long distances might have accommodation. Grain shops were to be opened at the work spots to permit the labourers to purchase grain. The works that were proposed to be taken up were (*a*) digging a portion of the Tungabhadra canal in Alur, Siruguppa and Bellary taluks ; (*b*) road works, earthwork portion only ; (*c*) removal of silt from tanks and digging irrigation wells and vakkaranies.

The decision to get over the critical situation by opening departmental expansion works and paying the labourers on outturn basis was a momentous one as it broke the old tradition of opening relief works as soon as there was distress. The famine relief works, which were opened during the previous famines and where people were paid wages for the minimum outturn of work, had served to establish a 'famine mentality' among the people which was hard to distinguish from rank begging. It was with a view to discourage such a mentality, the above decision was taken and this proved later to be a very wise one.

On 2nd December 1945, Mr. Paul discussed the several measures of relief to be started at once, with the District Board Engineer, Executive Engineer, Bellary and the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary. It was agreed to start the Tungabhadra canal excavation, departmentally in the limits of Moka, Bhairadevanahalli and Tambrahalli villages in Bellary taluk and to put on hand three road works, viz., (i) forming a road from Rayadrug to Gollapalli, (ii) forming a road from Malyam to Sollapuram and (iii) repairing the Bellary-Rayadrug road from mile 8-1 to mile 16-0. The removal of silt in Kudatini tank and Seedaragadda vakkarani was also proposed to be started.

It was decided to have all these works executed departmentally. All the canal excavation work was done departmentally through their technical subordinates. The Minor Irrigation and kunta works were also executed departmentally one or two works being placed in charge of a Revenue Inspector whose chief duties were (i) recruiting labour, (ii) forming gangs, (iii) engaging gangs at work, (iv) measuring the work, (v) supervision of stores and distribution of grain to coolies, (vi) providing shelter and water to coolies, etc. The Famine Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar concerned paid wages every week. As regards the district board road works are concerned most of the works had to be given on contract after inviting tenders on account of the paucity of technical men and the heavy normal work the District Board Engineer had at that time. On account of the insufficient technical staff Revenue Inspectors were placed in charge of some road works for doing the duties mentioned above. An officer of the District Board overchecked the measurements made by the Revenue Inspector and disbursed the wages from time to time. Regarding the works executed on the contract system one of the terms of agreement was that the contractor should pay the coolies 87½ per cent of the value of the work done by them.

All these expansion works which involved mostly earthwork were executed on a piece-work system, which is opposed to the task-work system on which

the usual famine relief works were carried out in the past. The area to be excavated was lockspitted and this area was divided into smaller plots and each plot was allotted to a gang which had a headman chosen by all the members of the gang. As soon as the gang completed the excavation of a pit to the required depth, the Revenue Inspector or the overseer check-measured the work. The Assistant Engineer or the Famine Tahsildar, as the case may be, visited the work every week and after verifying the recorded measurements calculated the cost of work done and made payments to the gang headmen who in turn divided the amount among the members of his gang. This system with the additional amenities like provision of grain stores, drinking water and shelter sheds at the work spots, free sharpening of tools and free renewal of baskets was an incentive to the workers to work hard and earn as much as possible.

At first the attendance on these expansion works was not appreciable as the labourers still entertained a hope that the relief works of the 'Famine' type wherein they could earn the minimum wage for turning out little or no work, would be opened. The labourers who are accustomed to agricultural labour in normal days and to gravel collection or metal breaking during the famine periods fought shy in the earlier stages to do the comparatively hard work involved in the excavation of channels but later developed a healthier reaction to hard work and started earning a wage of As. 14 a day. The firm stand taken by the Government this year to have the work done on payment at unit prices, instead of falling back to the time-honoured famine relief work, has enabled the local labourer to shed his famine mentality.

The Government in their Order Ms. No. 2238, Revenue, dated 14th December 1945, approved the system of carrying out the relief work on job system and in Memo. No. 1316-E/46-5, Revenue, dated 28th March 1946, approved the procedure for the departmental execution of the relief works opened in this district.

V. *Relief measures and administrational organization of the relief system.*—It was decided to get over the critical situation caused by the failure of rains, by providing a number of Public Works Department, Minor Irrigation and District Board expansion works without declaring famine. The Famine Commissioner who inspected the affected area in November 1945 was of the opinion that famine conditions did not exist in that area and what had happened was the normal seasonal unemployment caused by the failure of crops.

As soon as signs of unemployment were noticed departmental expansion works as contemplated in section 33-A of the Famine Code were opened in the affected area to provide employment to the unskilled labourers. The usual test works under section 48 of the Code were not at all taken up this year. Though famine works were not opened, arrangements were made for the distribution of gratuitous relief to the destitutes and decrepits in the villages. Works like the excavation of the Tungabhadra canals, repairing the existing roads, forming new roads where no other works of public utility were available, silt removal in kuntas, tanks and wells and construction of vakkaranies (drinking water reservoirs) were executed this year.

Each reach in which the Tungabhadra canal was excavated was in charge of a Public Works Department (Tungabhadra project) overseer and two or three works were supervised by an Assistant Engineer. A subdivision consisting of one Subdivisional Officer and three supervisors was sanctioned in Government Memorandum No. 208, P.W.D., dated 6th March 1946, for execution and supervision of the excavation of Tungabhadra canals in Bellary taluk. In the case of District Board works, a maistri was in charge of each work as most of them were carried out through the agency of contractors, and only an overseer was in charge of the road works in Kudligi taluk. The Assistant Engineer, Highways Department, supervised them As regards the Minor Irrigation department works, each work was placed in charge of a Revenue Inspector and the Famine Tahsildar assisted by the Special Minor Irrigation Supervisor supervised their work and distributed the wages. Revenue Inspectors were also appointed for recruiting labour and looking after their welfare on the canal and road works. In some cases the fodder depot clerks in the neighbourhood were entrusted with these duties. The normal staff of the Highways Department was not increased except for one overseer, to meet the demand for attending to the various aspects of the famine labour but due to the gradual increase in the number of road expansion works and due to the withholding of rains in July, the Divisional Engineer, Highways, suggested the formation of a special division exclusively for the expansion works and this proposal was recommended to the Board of Revenue. However, as adequate rains were received subsequently the number on the work fell and there was no need for opening more road works as apprehended by the Divisional Engineer. The Board on the strength of the Famine Commissioner's views on the seasonal conditions in this district, in October 1946, dropped the proposal in B.P.Rt. No. 6176, dated 23rd November 1946.

In order to relieve the Collector of the extra work connected with the relief operations, the Government in their Order No. 1457, Revenue, dated 8th July 1946, appointed a Special Relief Collector at Anantapur to be in charge of the fodder operations in Bellary and Anantapur districts and placed the Special Officer, Tungabhadra Project, Bellary, in charge of the expansion works in progress then in this district. But the expected relief never came as the above order was modified in G.O. No. 1623, Revenue, dated 26th July 1946 and the expansion works were again placed in charge of the Collector and continued to be so till their final closure.

The expansion works as stated above, were executed on job work system. Earth work which suited the unskilled labourer was the main item of these works. The labourers on these works were benefited mostly as they themselves formed in gangs consisting of the members of the family, with the head of the family as the head of the gang. All worked hard for earning their wages and they were free to leave the work whenever they desired. In order to enable the coolies to earn the maximum wages possible, sheds for coolies to reside were constructed at the workspots at Moka, Bhairadevanahalli and Tambrahalli where canal digging was going on, so that they might not waste time and energy in walking to and from the workspots and could, with advantage, turn out during the cool hours of the day the maximum amount of work. In spite of this facility none chose to come and reside in the cubicles constructed for them. Other amenities as drinking water, shelter sheds where they could take short rest during working hours, sharpening of tools and renewal of baskets at Government cost, were all provided for at the workspot to make the works more attractive. These amenities were fully utilized by the labourers. More important than those

was the provision of a store for the sale of rations exclusively to the coolies on production of identity cards duly signed by the Supervisor in charge of the work. They could purchase the 16 oz. of grain, allowed for a manual labourer easily from this store. While the expenditure on the work was met from the departmental funds, the expenditure on the provision of the several amenities was met from the famine funds.

Wages were paid to the labourers after measuring the work done by each gang every week and calculating its costs at the current Public Works Department schedule of rates. The coolies on the canal excavation works earned in the beginning low wages, a man getting seven annas and a woman four annas per day. The labourers who were accustomed to agricultural work and light metal breaking in famine camps fought shy in the early stages and found it a hard job. But gradually the famine mentality disappeared and they got accustomed to work hard. Just before the canal works were formally closed down as expansion works a male coolie was earning Re. 1 and a female ten annas. The labourers on the road and Minor Irrigation works earned eight annas per male coolie and six annas a female coolie per day, which is a little more than those given in that locality. Mr. R. G. Kakade, M.A., PH.D., L.L.B., and Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, M.L.C., both of the Servants of India Society, inspected some of the works in May and June 1946 respectively and remarked that the wages earned by the labourers were low and not enough to purchase sufficient food stuffs to maintain their physical vitality. The Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments who inspected some of the works in May 1946 held the same view. The question was examined and a proposal to pay 25 per cent of the wages extra as a measure of famine relief to the labourers till the relief operations were over, was submitted to the Board in Collector's R.C. No. 4381/46, dated 15th July 1946. The Famine Commissioner, Sir Gerald Priestley who toured in the district in July 1946 and visited some of the relief works was of the opinion that the excavation work was not really heavy and that the payment of 25 per cent extra to the labourers might result in dearth of labourers for the cultivation of the fields. The Board in its No. Ref. S. 4553/46-2, dated 1st August 1946, asked the Collector to reconsider the proposals in view of the Famine Commissioner's observations. The seasonal conditions had improved by that time and Superintending Engineer, Tungabhadra Project, reported in his letter, dated 24th August 1946 that the labourers had developed a healthier reaction to hard work and were working for longer hours and earning nearly fourteen annas a day. But even this was considered not sufficient as the labourer had to support his dependants also. Kitchens were not opened at the workspot this year and so the dependants on workers were not given any relief. To induce him to develop his healthy attitude to hard and honest work the payment of a small increase of 12½ per cent over his wage was recommended to the Board in Collector's C. No 4381/46, dated 31st August 1946. The seasonal conditions improved further and the number of works began to decline in September 1946. The time for closing down the relief works had come and in view of the changed conditions the Board was requested to drop the proposal of enhancing the wages.

In the early stages Mr. S. Ranganathan, O.B.E., I.C.S., and Mr. W. Scott Brown, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Famine and Land Revenue Commissioners, respectively, inspected the affected localities in November 1945. Mr. Ranganathan inspected the expansion works in progress in February 1946 and his successor Sir Gerald Priestley, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. inspected the works in July 1946 and again just before their closure in October 1946. The Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments inspected some of the expansion works in Bellary taluk on 10th May 1946 and was much pleased with the new system of relief adopted this year. In his notes of inspection he observed :—

"There is no doubt that in both these districts famine conditions are prevailing. Although no relief works under the Famine Code are opened, arrangements for engaging labour are provided in some places. The method that is now adopted for meeting the famine condition is, I believe, a sound one and for which I have been fighting for some time as a non-official. It is generally found that the famine relief works, as such, are not satisfactory either from the point of view of the state or from the point of view of the people who resort to famine relief camps. The State's money is not usefully spent as most of the roads that are generally constructed during the famine times are not properly maintained later on. Not only that, but the way in which the labourers in famine relief camps work do not contribute for getting the best out of the labourer for the money that the State spends."

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Sir Archibald Nye was pleased to inspect the Tungabhadra canal excavation work at Bairadevanahalli on 11th May 1946. His Excellency evinced much interest in the way in which the camp was run. The Hon'ble Minister for Land Revenue also visited the affected areas and inspected some expansion works in June 1946. Mr. Philips Talbot, *Chicago Daily News* Reporter, saw in June 1946 a portion of the affected area and the measures of relief undertaken by the Government.

A statement showing the expansion works taken up this year is enclosed. A brief account of the work done in each of the famine expansion works in the district is given below :—

I. *Tungabhadra Canal Excavation works*—(1) *Reach mile* 77 *to mile* 79 *near Bhairadevanahalli* :—This was opened on 23rd December 1945 and the opening of this work and the reaches at Moka and Tambrahalli villages to provide employment for labourers threatened by famine was approved in Government Memorandum No. 4013-E/46-22, dated 15th January 1946. The estimate sanctioned for the excavation of the 2 miles of channel is Rs. 95,000. Two sheds each for accommodating twenty-four families and a rest shed were constructed for the use of the labourers but they did not come and reside in the sheds put up for the purpose. Other amenities such as supply of drinking water, free renewal of baskets, free sharpening of tools and a grain shop at the workspot were provided for. The total quantity of earthwork done up to the evening of 26th October 1946, the rate of its closure was 2,132 units and Rs. 28,445 was spent towards wages up to that date. The total number relieved on this work was 46,397. The number on this work was not appreciable and it fell rapidly in September. Along with the other Tungabhadra canal work it was closed on the afternoon of 26th October 1946 as a relief work. This is, however, continued now by the Project staff through contractors as a regular work.

(2) *Reach mile* 75 *to mile* 77 *at Moka.*—This was thrown open on 4th January 1946. The same amenities as in the Bhairadevanahalli work were provided here also. The work attracted fairly large numbers until the reach, miles 71 to 73 and 73 to

75 were opened near Masudipuram. Owing to the rapid fall in the attendance from the middle of September the work was closed down on the afternoon of 26th October 1946. Out of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,90,000, Rs. 33,228 were spent on wages and 72,157 persons were relieved on this work. The total quantity of earthwork done in this reach was 2,300 units. It is continued now as a regular work.

(3) *Reach from miles 87-3 to mile 88-6 at Tambrahalli.*—This work was started on 8th January 1946 and the usual amenities were provided at the workspot. The number on this reach though not large was steady till September 1946 when it began to dwindle due to the workers returning to agricultural operations. Up to the date of closure, i.e., 26th October 1946, 81,862 coolies had been relieved and Rs. 43,930 paid towards wages out of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,75,000. Like other excavation works it is continued though not as a relief work.

(4) *Reach from mile 71 to mile 73 and mile 73 to mile 75 near Masudipuram.*—This reach was opened on 18th May 1946 with a view to provide employment to the labourers who were not served by the three reaches taken up already and the Government in their Memorandum No. 4574/F/46-2, dated 10th September 1946, approved its opening. The number on this work increased rapidly and the daily attendance in August and at the beginning of November was about 2,000. The attendance on this canal work was the largest as in no other reach the attendance went beyond one thousand. The work was formally closed down on the afternoon of 26th October 1946 after which it is continued as a project work. The amount spent towards wages was Rs. 51,902 and 114,285 labourers were relieved on this work. The total earthwork done in this camp was 3,558 units.

(5) *Reach between mile 93 to mile 95 at Jalihal.*—The Government in Memorandum No. 1316/E/46-34, dated 18th September 1946, approved the starting of this work as a measure of relief. This was started on 20th June 1946 and closed on the afternoon of 26th October 1946. The usual amenities were provided at the workspot. Out of the estimate for Rs. 1,75,000 an amount of Rs. 19,393 was spent towards wages and 30,897 were relieved and 2,399 units of earthwork were done up to the date of its closure.

(6) *Excavation of Low-Level canal from mile 24-4 to mile 29-6 near Somalapuram.*—The Government in their Memorandum No. 4013/E/45-22, dated 15th January 1946, directed that the excavation of the reach between mile 27-4 to mile 28-4 in Bellary taluk should be taken up to provide employment for the labourers in the season-affected area. This work was started at mile 28 to mile 28-1 on 19th January 1946. The strength of the labourers suddenly increased from 100 to 450 but declined later as the work was hard and there was not proper return and the labourers found employment in harvesting sugarcane at Kampli, a neighbouring village in Hospet taluk. The work was closed on 9th February 1946 for want of workers. On representation of the villagers the work was reopened on 28th June 1946 but in a different reach, viz., mile 24-2 to mile 26-2. This reach which consisted of softer soil was chosen to suit the physical condition and the stamina of the local labourers and to enable them to earn a reasonable wage. The Government in Memorandum No. 1316/E/46-15, dated 7th May 1946, was pleased to approve of this modification. Soon after the new reach was opened the labour strength was between 500 to 700 per day for the first one and a half months but subsequently fell to 250 and thence to 100 due to the availability of agricultural work. This work was formally closed down as an expansion work on 26th October 1946 but is continued departmentally as a non-famine work. The usual amenities excepting residential sheds were provided at the workspot. Of the total estimated cost of the work an amount of Rs. 11,827 was spent towards wages and the total number relieved on this work was 28,451. The total earthwork done in this camp is 815 units.

(7) *Excavation of the low-level canal between mile 42-4 to mile 44-0 near Dasapuram in Siruguppa taluk.*—In Memorandum No. 4013/E/45-22, dated 15th January 1946, the Government directed that the canal excavation between mile 40-3 to mile 42-3 should be undertaken to provide employment to the labourers in the affected area. The soil in this area was found to be hard and so the reach between mile 42-4 to mile 44-0 containing soil which is not so hard was taken up and the Government approved this change in Memorandum No. 1316-E/46-15, dated 7th May 1946. This work was started on 5th February 1946. The labour strength was 100 at the beginning and rose to 600 in June 1946. With the advent of rains in the third week of August the number of labourers declined and the work was finally closed. An amount of Rs. 16,813-9-0 was spent towards wages and the total number relieved on this work is 49,561. The work after its formal closure on 26th October 1946 is being continued by the project staff through the agency of a contractor.

(8) *Excavation of Tungabhadra canals in the reach mile 120-7 to mile 121-0 at Holagondi, Alur taluk.*—The excavation of the canal in the above reach was started on 10th March 1946 as famine expansion work and the Government accorded their approval in Memorandum No. 4574 E/46-2, dated 10th September 1946. There were 65 workers to start with and the strength rapidly rose to 400 by April 1946 and to 700 by June 1946.

An amount of Rs. 1,576 was spent towards the amenities from famine funds. Seventy-two thousand five hundred and thirty-four labourers were relieved up to 26th October 1946 and an amount of Rs. 22,535 was spent towards wages. Twenty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-two cubic feet of earth work was done in this camp.

II. Road works.—Sixteen road works were undertaken this year to provide employment for the unskilled labourers of the season-affected area. Rayadrug taluk was equally affected. As this area is not served by the Tungabhadra project, canal excavation could not be taken up.

Rayadrug taluk.—(1) *Formation of a road from Rayadrug to Gollapalli.*—This work was started on 6th January 1946 through a contractor. The work involved, was the formation of an earthen road four miles in length from Gollapalli to Rayadrug. The progress on this work was very slow as the labourers who were not satisfied with the wages given to them did not attend the work in large numbers. On some days in March 1946 the labour strength was below ten. Eventually the work was stopped from 24th March 1946 by which time the earthen road embankment was formed only for a length of five furlongs. It was proposed to continue this work later in July departmentally, but the labourers who were finding employment in agricultural operations did not turn up and so further work was

dropped. Of the total grant of Rs. 4,000 an expenditure of Rs. 852 was incurred in 1945-46 and Rs. 250 in 1946-47. The total number relieved on this work was 950.

(2) *Forming a road from Malyam to Sollapuram.*—The formation of an earthen road from Malyam to Sollapuram, a length of three miles and two furlongs was started on 7th January 1946. This new road is important as it links Malyam to Sollapuram which is the diverging point of three other roadways leading to Hanumapuram, Rekatla, Peddakowkuntla and Hanakanahal villages. The roadwork attracted many labourers due to the acute unemployment in that area. The formation was completed by the end of May 1946 when the work was stopped. A total expenditure of Rs. 6,090 was incurred out of the grant of Rs. 8,000 sanctioned by the Government. The total number relieved on this work was 12,000. Only gravelling remains to be done.

(3) *Special repairs to Bellary-Rayadrug road from mile 8-1 to mile 12-8.*—This work was started on 17th January 1946 and was executed through a contractor. Metal and gravel were collected, the embankment widened and the entire length of the road consolidated. The strength of labaurers on this work was between 100 to 200 per day and the work was completed and closed on 15th May 1946. An amount of Rs. 7,043 was spent out of the total grant of Rs. 8,400 sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 295, L.A., dated 13th February 1946. The total number relieved on this work was 9,763.

(4) *Formation of a road from mile 17-4 of Bellary-Kalyandrug road to Sreedharaghatta.*—The formation of this road, two miles long was started on 6th April 1946. Sridharaghatta village has a big tank, two river channels and a spring head with a total wet acreage of 401·80 acres. This road is important as it facilitates the marketing of large quantities of rice produced in Sridharaghatta, Singanahalli and Bennikal villages. Additional importance is gained as it joins up with the Singanahalli-Sreedharaghatta road which will be taken up in the Post-war Development Scheme. The formation of the road was completed and the work stopped at the end of May 1946. Gravelling of the entire length which is estimated to cost Rs. 3,000 remains to be done. An amount of Rs. 4,513 has been spent out of the total grant of Rs. 6,400 sanctioned in G.O. No. 744, L.A., dated 16th April 1946. The total number of workers relieved on this work was 8,800.

(5) *Formation of a road from mile 12-1 of the Bellary-Kalyandrug road to Haresamudram.*—This Road three miles and one furlong in length joins the Bellary-Kalyandrug Road and the village of Haresamudram which is a rice-producing centre with a wet acreage of 259·11 acres. The road runs entirely in black cotton soil. The work was started on 6th April 1946 through a contractor. The formation of the road was completed except for gaps of about four furlongs which could not be filled in due to the objections raised by the owners of the patta lands. Land acquisition proceedings are being taken to acquire the bits and complete the formation. The road work was stopped at the end of May 1946. The formation is almost complete and the gravelling of the road, estimated at Rs. 14,000 will have to be done. An expenditure of Rs. 4,430 was incurred out of the total grant of Rs. 7,000 sanctioned by the Government. The total number relieved on this work was 8,600.

(6) *Formation of a road from mile 27/7 of Bellary-Kalyandrug road to mile 8/6 of Rayadrug-Kametal road (via) Hulikera.*—The new road serves the villages of T. Veerapuram, Nallampatti and Hulikera. The tract is hilly and undulating and the new road has eased gradients and made fast traffic possible. This road has fulfilled the great need of the local people who take their produce to Rayadrug town which is the nearest market place. This chord road shortens the distance between Pullampalli and Veerapuram by half a mile.

The road work was started departmentally on 10th April 1946. A Special Revenue Inspector was stationed at the workspot for recruiting labour, forming gangs, measuring the works and looking after the welfare of the workers. Amenities such as shelter sheds; provision stores and drinking water were provided at the workspot and tools were mended at Government cost. The formation except for a bit of three furlongs near the village for which there was objection from the owner has been completed. Land acquisition proceedings are being taken to acquire this bit. The entire road has been laid with gravelling soil and so no further gravelling is necessary. The work was stopped on 1st August 1946 as the work was complete except for the gap near the village site and also due to the considerable fall in the strength on the work. The total grant of Rs. 4,840 sanctioned by the Government was fully utilized on this work. The total number relieved on the work was 9,000.

(7) *Repairs to Rekatla-Ramapuram road.*—Urgent repairs to this road had to be carried out due to His Excellency's visit to the famine camps in Anantapur district on the borders of this district. The urgent repairs were completed on 9th May 1946 and the cost of Rs. 130 was met from the Famine funds. This is an old famine road and is now in good condition.

(8) *Forming a road from Uddihal to Pulukurthi.*—This road work was taken up on 7th June 1946 to provide employment to the labourers, who were hitherto working on the "Special repairs to the Bellary-Rayadrug" road miles 8/1 to 12/8. This road seven miles in length, connects Uddihal on the Bellary-Kalyandrug road with the Pulukurthi Railway Station on the Rayadrug-Bellary Railway road. This strip gains special importance as it is the only road connecting or serving the most southerly black cotton soil villages of the Rayadrug taluk with the Railway Station. Hitherto Badanahal Railway Station was notified as the nearest Railway Station for the above mentioned areas. To reach this Railway Station two arms of the Chikka Hagari river had to be crossed at several points. The present link with the Pulukurthi Railway Station avoids at least two crossings and many nullahs.

A portion of this road was laid during 1938 to a distance of three furlongs from the Pulukurthi end but was closed down as unsuccessful. This year, however, the road has been completed except for a small gap between miles 6/1 to 6/4. The road has to be gravelled and this item of work is estimated at Rs. 35,000. The work had to be closed down on 8th August 1946 as there was no labour available on account of the agricultural operations. An amount of Rs. 6,700 has been spent out of the grant of Rs. 7,100 sanctioned for the work. Twelve thousand and one hundred persons were relieved on this work.

(9) *Formation of a road from Sollapuram to Hanumapuram.*—The formation of this road—two miles long—was started on 28th June 1946. A Special

Revenue Inspector was stationed at the workspot to supervise the work and to look after the welfare of the workers. This road work has been proposed in the Post-war Road Development Scheme. The population of these two villages is largely composed of Kammas, who conduct trade with the markets at Uravakonda, Kalyandrug and Kanekal. The road now laid is a much needed amenity to the trader and the labouring classes and gains more importance as Sollapuram is a point on the Kanekal-Peddakowkuntla road, proposed in the Post-war Road Development Scheme. The formation of the road was completed and the work closed on 15th August 1946. This road will be very useful if gravelled and extended up to the taluk limits towards Uravakonda in Anantapur district. The cost of gravelling is estimated at Rs. 5,500. The expenditure incurred on this work is Rs. 8,000. The total number of labourers relieved on this work was fifteen thousand three hundred.

(10) *Formation of a road from Sollapuram to Hanakanahal up to the District limits towards Uravakonda in Anantapur district.*—In order to provide employment to the labourers, who were hitherto working on the Sollapuram-Hanumapuram road, the formation of the above road, a length of six and half miles, was taken up departmentally on 1st August 1946. Hanakanhal is one of the big villages in heavy black cotton soil with a large number of handlooms weaving cumblies. Sheep farming is also done here on a large scale. The nearest marketing place is Kanekal which is also the supply point for foodgrains. The village is also a producing centre for coriander which is marketed beyond the border of the district. During the rainy season this village is completely cut off from surrounding villages and it was found very difficult and inconvenient to travel to this village. The linking of Hanakanahal to Sollupuram is very welcome as the latter is situated at the junction of three other roads.

It was proposed to extend the road beyond the village of Hanakanahal to connect the Kalyandrug road at Belagappa in Anantapur district but it was not possible to do so as some mischievous ryots obstructed the course of the road in Hanakanahal village limits and delayed its progress. Small bits of road west of Hanakanahal have yet to be formed and action to acquire the portion of the land is being taken. Owing to the improvement in the seasonal conditions the road work was closed down at the end of September 1946 according to the instructions of the Government in Memorandum No. 24007/46-3, dated 20th September 1946 (Local Administration Department). During the two months' period the eastern road work for a length of three miles and three furlongs was formed. An amount of Rs. 6,725 has been spent on this work and a revised application for the sanction of a grant has been submitted to the Government. in the Local Administration Department. Eleven thousand and five hundred labourers were relieved on this work.

(11) *Repairs to the Honnoor-Palthur road.*—This work was started on 2nd August 1946 to provide employment to the labourers in Honnoor and its neighbouring villages. Honnoor is a big village on the eastern side of the Hagari river in Rayadrug taluk. The produce from this village and neighbouring villages is taken for sale to the market at Uravakonda, an important commercial centre in Anantapur district. The shortest route to Uravakonda from these villages is via Honnoor and Palthur in Anantapur district.

During the 1942–43 famine a road was formed from Palthur towards Honnoor up to Anantapur district borders and the road from Uravakonda to Palthur, repaired and consolidated. Taking advantage of this stretch of the road, an earthen road from Honnoor towards Palthur upto the district limits was formed to connect the famine road on the other side in the Anantapur district.

The metalling and gravelling of this road—two miles and two furlongs in length—was taken up as a famine expansion work this year. The cost was estimated at Rs. 20,000. The strength was between 100—150 in the months of August and September; but the progress was very slow. Metal collection and breaking was the work attended to at the beginning. The seasonal conditions improved with the advent of rains in August and September and the labourers who considered the work on the road as an auxiliary occupation attended to the work late in the day after earning their bread for the day on agricultural work. The number rapidly fell and there was no attendance from the middle of September. The road work was therefore closed from 25th September 1946 and the Government approved the closure in Government Memorandum No. 5403-E/46-3, dated 7th November 1946. During the period of operations the road was metalled only in a portion of six furlongs out of a length of two miles and two furlongs. Metalling and gravelling the remaining length of the road remains to be done. Of the grant of Rs. 4,350 sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 104, L.A., dated 25th January 1947, an amount of Rs. 4,168-2-0 was spent on this work. The total number of persons relieved on this work was 7,700.

The District Board in its resolution, dated 21st October 1946, requested the Government to order the completion of the road as it connected important trading centres in Bellary and Anantapur districts. Besides the above II road works, the repairs of three road works in Kudligi taluk, one in Bellary and another in Alur taluk were taken up to relieve the unemployed. They are as follows:—

(12) *Special repairs to the Bellary-Kolagal road (Bellary taluk).*—Soon after the work of effecting improvements to the kunta at Seedaragadda (Bellary taluk) was over it was found necessary to start another work to provide employment to the workers. The Siddammahalli kunta work was started immediately; but as this was a small work and could not absorb all the labourers who were originally on the Seedaragadda kunta work, the above road was started on 1st June 1946 departmentally. A special Revenue Inspector was appointed to look after the welfare of the workers. It was proposed to collect metal and gravel and also use the metal collected in last famine for metalling and gravelling the entire length of three miles. The daily strength of the labourers rose to 250 by the end of July but after the receipt of rains in August the number gradually declined and finally the workers did not turn up after 8th September 1946. But with the Famine Commissioner's permission to complete the consolidation, lest the amount spent already should go to waste, the metalling and gravelling was completed over the entire length. The entire grant of Rs. 19,200 was spent. The total number of persons relieved on the work was 11,931.

(13) *Repairs to the Halharvi-Gulyam road (Alur taluk).*—The Tungabhadra canal excavation work at Holagondi provided employment only to the labourers in the neighbouring villages. There was clamour for labour in the badly affected villages in Alur firka, viz., Halharvi, Amruthapuram, Siddapuram, Balloor, Gulyam and J. Hosalli, and to provide employment to the labourers in that locality, it was proposed to

start departmentally the repairs to the Halharvi—Gulyam road, a length of six miles and four furlongs. This road work was started departmentally on 29th May 1946. The quarries from which the metal and gravel had to be carried are at a distance of one to four miles. On account of this long distance the coolies could not earn adequate wages. Carts could not be employed departmentally for carrying these materials. To obviate all these difficulties the work was entrusted to a contractor subject to the condition that he should pay wages at 8 annas a male and 6 annas a female cooly. The Government approved this change in the agency of execution in G.O. Ms. No. 1493, L.A., dated 7th September 1946 and the coolies who were enquired about the wages paid to them from time to time had nothing to complain against the contractor. Metal and gravel collected in the previous famine was utilised in repairing this old famine road. The strength of labourers on this work was between 300—400 in the months of June and July and with the improvement in seasonal conditions in August, it declined. The fall in strength was so rapid that there were no workers from 20th September 1946. The work was complete except for consolidation, which had to be put off for want of rains. With the Famine Commissioner's permission to finish this item of work, the consolidation was completed by 30th October 1946. The entire grant of Rs. 17,700 has been spent on this work. The number relieved on this work was 14,000.

(14) *Reforming the old road from Choranur to Ramadrug.*—This is one of the three road works taken up for the relief of the unemployed and unskilled labourers in the affected tracts of Kudligi taluk. These roads which were formed several decades ago, were not in good repairs. It was with a view to improve these roads and also to provide labour in the affected villages that relief works were started.

The above road work was started on 14th April 1946 departmentally. A Revenue Inspector was appointed to look after the amenities at the work-spots and the welfare of the workers on all the three road works. An Overseer of the Local Fund Department was also put in charge of the three road works to look to the proper execution of the work and to measure the work turned out by the labourers. The work did not attract sufficient labourers and the rains received on 16th April 1946 completely affected further progress on the work. The workers did not turn up after 18th April 1946 and consequently it was stopped. But the work was restarted on 22nd August 1946 when the labourers could not find sufficient agricultural work. Even then the attendance was only about 100. With the rains in September 1946 the strength declined on account of the availability of labour in agricultural operations. The work was closed down on 30th September 1946 as there was no further necessity to continue it as an expansion work. The road was reformed only from miles 0/1 to 2/4 and the reforming of the road from miles 2/5 to 4/4 has yet to be done. An expenditure of Rs. 2,450 was incurred out of the total grant of Rs. 11,000 sanctioned by the Government. The total number relieved on this work is 4,200.

(15) *Formation of the road from Samehalli to Motulakunta.*—This road connects Motulakunta and four other villages with the Samehalli Railway station. Samehalli is famous for manganese ores and the ryots in that locality feel it difficult to negotiate with the ghat portions. This road work was started departmentally on 30th April 1946 and the attendance was between 200 to 300 between June and August 1946. Afterwards due to the availability of agricultural labour the strength fell down and the work was finally closed on 30th September 1946. This was the only road work that attracted fairly large number of workers. The ryots were very anxious to have this old road repaired and when Government proposed to repair it at their cost, the ryots did not want to lose this opportunity and so attended the road work in fairly large numbers. The road was reformed from miles 0/1 to 1/5, and 2/8 to 7/0 and avenue trees were planted. An amount of Rs. 11,300 was spent out of the total grant of Rs. 16,300 sanctioned by the Government. The total number relieved on the work was 19,200.

(16) *Reforming the old road from Samehalli to Choranur.*—This road work was started on 11th July 1946. The attendance on the work was poor and did not go beyond 100. As on the other road works in this taluk the number began to fall rapidly in September 1946 and this road work was closed on 30th September 1946. Reforming the road from miles 0/1 to 3/4 and 4/1 to 5 and the planting of avenue trees was done. The stretch between 3/4 to 4/1 miles remains to be reformed. A sum of Rs. 3,900 was spent on this work out of the grant of Rs. 14,000 sanctioned by the Government. Six thousand and three hundred labourers were relieved on this work.

III. Irrigation Works—(*a*) *Sources in charge of Public Works Department*—(1) *Doddaghatta tank* (*Rayadrug taluk*).—This is a big Public Works Department tank with an ayacut of 213 acres. It was proposed to raise and strengthen the tank-bund with the silt removed from the tank-bed as a measure of relief of unemployment. The Government approved the proposal in Memorandum No. 1316-E/46-17, dated 16th May 1946, and sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 9,400 for this work.

The tank work was started departmentally on 11th May 1946. The Public Works Department supervisor at Rayadrug was in charge of this work. The work was completed and closed on 25th September 1946. The quantity of earthwork done is 585,000 c.ft. and the total number relieved on this work is 19,920. A sum of Rs. 9,050 was paid as wages to the workers.

(2) *Gundumunugu tank* (*Kudligi taluk*).—The other Public Works Department tank work which was proposed to be improved through famine labour was the Gundumunugu tank in Kudligi taluk for which the Government sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 9,950 in Government Memorandum No. 1316-E/46-10, dated 18th April 1946. This was started on 17th April 1946 when about 30 coolies appeared but they stopped away from the next day. The early rains had just then commenced and the labourers preferred agricultural work to the tank work. The tank received periodical supplies and so the work could not be taken up at all. The entire allotment of Rs. 9,950 was surrendered to the Government.

(*b*) *Minor Irrigation Works*—(1) *Improvement to the spring channel at Hulikera* (*Rayadrug taluk*).—This is an irrigation source with an ayacut of 9·36 acres. The work consisted of improving the springhead by removing the silt and also the channel by diverting its course here and there and removing the silt in it. The work was given on contract and started on 7th February 1946. The work was completed on 5th June 1946 and the allotment of Rs. 1,400 sanctioned in Government Memorandum No. 1316-E/46, dated 19th March 1946, was fully spent. The total number relieved on this work is about 2,000. The Famine Commissioner inspected this work on 22nd February 1946.

(2) *Improvement to Pennargattâ channel and Vanamthotanala at My'arampilli (Rayadrug taluk).*—These two are small minor irrigation sources with an ayacut of 25 acres between them. The work to be done was to regrade the channels and to remove the silt in them. An estimate for Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned for the work. The work was started on 22nd August 1946 through a contractor. The local labourers attended the work and work worth Rs. 600 was done by 30th September 1946 when the works were closed as expansion works. They are continued as minor irrigation works as the allotment sanctioned for the work is from the annual minor irrigation grant.

(3) *Improvements to the Hulikeri tank (Kudligi taluk).*—This is a minor irrigation tank with an ayacut of 201·38 acres, lying amidst season-affected villages in Kudligi taluk. It was proposed to strengthen the rear berm of the tank-bund by famine labour and thus increase its capacity by 300,000 c.ft. The Government sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 4,700 for the work in Government Memorandum No. 1316-E/46-8, dated 9th April 1946. The work was started departmentally on 9th April 1946, with a Special Revenue Inspector stationed at the workspot. The daily strength up to 15th April 1946 was 48 when on the night of 15th April 1946 there was heavy rainfall in that area. Consequently the tank received two months' supply. The main item of the tank being earthwork no further progress could be made. The tank received further supplies in May, August and September and so it was not possible to resume this work. Further work was, therefore, abandoned. An amount of Rs. 53 was spent in relieving 236 labourers.

(4) *Improvements to the Nimbalageri, Mangapuram and Ujjini tanks in Kudligi taluk.*—It was proposed to strengthen the bunds of the above minor irrigation tanks from the silt removed from the tank-bed through famine labour. The ayacut particulars of these works are given below :—

Name of the village in which the tank is situated.	Ayacut.	Cost of the work.	Total amount spent up to the date of closure.
	ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Nimbalageri	99	2,300	..
Ujjini	369	2,200	106 2 0
Mangapuram	71	2,700	576 4 0
Total ..	539	7,200	682 6 0

The Government sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 7,200 in Memorandum No. 1316-E/46-9, dated 10th April 1946. The Ujjini and Mangapuram tank works were started departmentally on 7th and 17th April 1946, respectively. A special Revenue Inspector was appointed to look to the welfare of the workers on the three tank works. On account of the heavy rains on the night of 15th April 1946, the Ujjini tank received supply and the work had to be stopped. The rains in May added to the supply in Ujjini tank. The Mangapuram tank which was in progress up to 21st May 1946 also received supply in May and further progress could not be made. The tanks received supply from time to time and so the works could not be restarted. The Nimbalageri tank received supply on 15th April 1946 before the work could be started and received periodical supplies later. Thus appreciable work could not be turned out on these tank works. The amounts spent on these works up to the dates of their abandonment are as shown above. The total number of workers relieved on the Ujjini and Mangapuram tank works was 490 and 1,266 respectively.

IV *Rural Water-Supply works* (*a*) (1) *Improvements to Kuditini tank (Bellary taluk).*—Basavanna tank of Kuditini village was a minor irrigation tank prior to 1920 and had an ayacut of 43·41 acres. As it was said to retain no water and as there was no wet cultivation under it, since 1911, it was abandoned in 1920, in B.P. Mis. No. 228, dated 2nd February 1920, and the wet ayacut was transferred to dry. Mr. Paul, the then Collector, inspected the tank on 4th May 1945 and took up the question of restoring the tank and an estimate for Rs. 7,300 was prepared, which the Government sanctioned in Government Memo. No. 4013-E/45-6, dated 10th March 1946. It was proposed to have the silt removed, rear berms formed and the berms strengthened under famine labour as these items of work were unskilled and to have the breach in the supply channel through skilled labour. This work was proposed to provide employment to the unemployed labourers in that locality. The estimate was splitted up into (1) the estimate for Rs. 5,600 for repairs to the tank bund and (2) for Rs. 1,700 for closing the breach in the supply channel. The Famine Commissioner inspected the tank on 23rd February 1946, and agreed to the work being taken up.

The repairs to the bund were started departmentally on 3rd March 1946 when 125 labourers attended the work. A special Revenue Inspector was placed in charge of the work and the amenities that were provided on the canal works were also provided here. The attendance was between 150 to 200, till the end of April 1946 when on account of rains the tank received a month's supply and the work was stopped from 4th May 1946. The work was restarted on 25th July 1946 but the tank received fresh supply owing to the heavy rains in August 1946. As further work was not possible the work was closed down from 25th August 1946. The total amount spent on this expansion work is Rs. 3,267-11—0 and the total number relieved is 8,739. The closure of the breach in the supply channel which has been entrusted to a contractor is in progress. The question of restoring the tank as an irrigation source is being examined by the Executive Engineer.

(2) *Improvements to the Kolagal tank, Bellary taluk.*—This is a big abandoned tank in Kolagal village without any ayacut under it. The tank gets its supply through the catchment basin of 3·6 square miles in area and through a vanka across which a masonary dam was constructed to direct the water into the supply channel.

During the famine in 1942-43 the sluices were repaired under famine labour at a cost of Rs. 6,000. It was proposed to remove the silt from the supply channel and to raise and strengthen the tank bund under famine labour. An estimate for Rs. 1,420 for the work was later sanctioned in Government Memo. No. 1316-E/46-19, dated 21st May 1946.

The work was started on 29th March 1946 and completed on 24th April 1946. The total expenditure incurred is Rs. 1,407—8—0 and 3,905 labourers were relieved on this expansion work.

(3) *Improvements to Sreedaragadda Kunta, Bellary taluk.*—At Sreedaragadda, a village in Bellary taluk, there is an ancient vakkarani (drinking water reservoir). This is the only drinking water source for the village which has a population of 1,411. The vakkarani gets its supply through an adjoining pond which is fed by a vanka running close to the village. The pond was silted up and the supply was so narrow that it did not carry enough water. It was proposed to remove the silt in the pond and the vakkarani and

widen the supply channel under famine labour so that the pond may hold more water and thereby increase the supply in the vakkarani. The Government in Memo. No. 1316-E/46-2, dated 19th March 1946, approved the proposal and sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 7,000 for the work.

The work was started departmentally on 5th February 1946 and placed in charge of a special Revenue Inspector. The daily average attendance on this work was 150. The work was completed and closed on 18th May 1946. The total amount spent was Rs. 6,992-4-0 and the total number of workers relieved being 14,213. The Famine Commissioner inspected the work on 16th March 1946 and the Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments on 10th May 1946.

(4) *Improvements to the Urakunta in Siddamanahalli.*—There is a big pond, known as "Urakunta" in Siddamanahalli village in Bellary taluk. There is no irrigation under this pond but its water serves the needs of the cattle of the village. The supply is received from its catchment basin which is ½ square mile in area. This pond was heavily silted up. It was proposed to remove the silt and strengthen the bund with the spoil earth under famine labour. The Government approved the proposal and sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 1,890 in Memo. No. 1,316-E/46, dated 30th July 1946. The work was started departmentally on 24th May 1946 and completed and closed on 18th July 1946. The total expenditure incurred on this work was Rs. 1,874-6-0. Three thousand two hundred and forty-six labourers were relieved on this work.

(5) *Improvements to Kannayya Kunta in Hulikera (Rayadrug taluk).*—It was proposed to remove the silt in the small tank known as "Kannayya Kunta" in Hulikera village (Rayadrug taluk) and raise and strengthen the bund by famine labour. The Government sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 1,400 in their Memo. No. 1316-E/46-2, dated 19th March 1946. The work was started departmentally on 11th February 1946. A special Revenue Inspector was stationed at the workspot to look after this and the spring channel work executed as an expansion work in the same village. Shelter and drinking water were provided to the coolies at the workspot. The strength on the work was between 100 to 150. The work was completed on 26th March 1946. The total expenditure incurred Rs. 1,093-14-0 and the total number relieved was 2,245. The Famine Commissioner inspected this work on 24th February 1946.

(6) *Construction of a vakkarani at Garudachedu.*—Garaduchedu and Thumbiganur are two villages situated on the right bank of Hagari river in Rayadrug taluk. The two villages which are one mile apart have a total population of 1,400 between them. There is no drinking water well in either of the villages and the people use the water in the Hagari river which is a mile away from the villages. On the representation of the ryots it was proposed to construct a vakkarani (fresh water reservoir) in the limits of Garudachedu to serve the needs of both the villages. The two villages were season-affected and so the vakkarani work could relieve unemployment among the labourers in that locality. The Government approved the proposal and sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 2,800 in Government Memo. No. 1316-E/46-22, dated 30th May 1946. The work was started on 21st May 1946. The average strength on this work was about 60. The earth work portion only (i.e.), the excavation of the vakkarani was complete by the first week of September 1946 when the strength on the work also fell considerably due to the improved condition. The work was closed on 25th September 1946. An amount of Rs. 2,288-3-0 was spent and 4,064 labourers were relieved on this work. The excavation of a supply channel, construction of an outlet in the bund, etc., which require skilled labour have been taken up under the Rural Water-Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs. 850.

(7) *Construction of a vakkarani at Vyasapuram, (Rayadrug taluk).*—Vyasapuram is one of the black cotton soil villages in Rayadrug taluk where scarcity of drinking water is feet very much. To provide employment to the labourers in that locality and to provide drinking water facilities to the villagers, it was proposed to construct a vakkarani, the excavation only to be done under famine labour. An estimate for Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned from the Rural Water Supply grants and the work was started departmentally on 28th July 1946. The villagers were seen in the early execution of the work but on account of the rains in August, the strength fell. As seasonal conditions improved the work was formally closed down on 2nd September 1946 as a famine work but is being continued as a Rural Water-Supply work. An expenditure of Rs. 1614-4-0 was incurred on this work till 25th September 1946 and 3,616 labourers were relieved.

(8) *Improvements to Vatlakunta and six wells in Rayadrug town.*—Water scarcity was very keenly felt in Rayadrug town due to the failure of rains in 1945. To ensure adequate supply of drinking water it was proposed to remove the silt in six wells and one kunta in Rayadrug town. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,500 in Government Memorandum No. 4013-E/45-2, dated 26th November 1945 and No. 4013-E/45-69, dated 10th March 1946, for carrying out the improvements All these works were executed through contractors. The expenditure incurred on these works is given below :—

Name of the work.	Allotment sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Deepening the Vatlakunta.	1,800	1,387	Silt removed and bund strengthened.
2 Deepening of well in S. No. 238 of Rayadrug town.	70	34	Silt removed.
3 Deepening of Adi-Andhra well.	140	87	Do.
4 Deepening of Salabhanna well.	70	..	The owners of the well removed the silt.
5 Deepening of Chandappa well.	50	50	Silt removed.
6 Deepening of Papabhatla well.	40	In progress.	Revised estimate for Rs. 120 sanctioned from Rural Water-Supply grants.
7 Deepening of sub-jail well.	330	..	Revised estimate for Rs. 420 sanctioned from Rural Water-Supply grants.

(9) *Deepening of the cattle pond at Tonsigeri in Kudligi taluk.*—(*a*) The small cattle pond at Tonsigeri village in Kudligi village was heavily silted up and could not hold sufficient water to serve the needs of cattle of the village. The silt was removed through a contractor under famine labour at a cost of Rs. 50. The work was started on 20th September 1946 and completed on 27th September 1946.

(*b*) *Non-departmental work undertaken.*—Nil.

(V) *Gratuitous relief.*—Although test works under the provisions of the Famine Code had not been started, the Famine Commissioner was of the opinion that gratuitous relief should be given for the maintenance of decrepit persons in the distressed areas of the

district after obtaining the special sanction of the Government. As suggested by the Board in its reference No. S. 1552/46, dated 8th March 1946, the Government in their Memorandum No. 4013-E/45-75, dated 15th March 1946, authorized the disbursement of relief. A new scheme for the distribution of gratuitous relief was submitted by Mr. R. D. Paul, in his letter No. 1053/46, dated 4th April 1946 in which he proposed that the recipients of the relief should be given once a week grain dole on the usual ration scale of 12 oz. a cash dole of Re. 0-1-6 per day per adult and half of it to a child. The distribution of grain dole was proposed to be made through the retail village depots established under the scheme of informal rationing in villages by providing special cards to recipients of gratuitous relief who should produce them once a week in the retail village depot with the authorization of the officer in charge of distribution. The Government accepted the proposals in their Memorandum No. 1316-E/46-14, dated 3rd May 1946. The distribution according to this new scheme was started about the end of April 1946 in the affected villages of Bellary, Rayadrug, Siruguppa, Alur and Kudligi taluks and this work was distributed between the Famine Tahsildar, Bellary, the two Famine Deputy Tahsildars at Rayadrug and Kudligi taluks and the Tahsildars of Siruguppa and Alur taluks. A month later it was found that the above staff was so very inadequate that the disbursement could not be made once a week and not even once in a fortnight in many cases. The work was therefore apportioned to taluk Tahsildars, Taluk Supply Officers, Stationary Sub-Magistrates, Assistant Tahsildars of Bellary, and Rayadrug besides the Famine Tahsildar and Famine Deputy Tahsildars, and even this staff was asked to do the distribution work once a fortnight as it was found impracticable with a skeleton staff to attend to the disbursement once a week. In G.O. Ms. No. 1266, dated 14th June 1946, the Government did not approve the Collector's proposal to distribute the relief once a fortnight as the Board observed that this proposal contravened section 143 of the Famine Code and accordingly sanctioned Famine Circle Officers for the work with a direction that the disbursements should be made once a week and that to cope with the work the Collector was authorized to appoint more Famine Circle Officers whenever necessary as all offices were ill-equipped and understaffed and due to the paucity of men, separate Famine Circle Officers could not be appointed and my predecessor Mr. Virupaksha Chetty, entrusted the work to the Firka Supply Officers with Taluk Supply Officers and Famine Deputy Tahsildars to supervise the work and reported the fact to the Board in his Letter No. C. 1050, dated 30th June 1946. This change in the agency of distribution was approved by Government in their Memo. No. 1316-E/46-27, dated 26th July 1946. While in the actual process of the working of this new scheme of distribution of gratuitous relief, it was experienced that grains were not available in certain depots due to uncertain stock positions and transport difficulties, when only the cash portions of the relief were disbursed. The hardship caused by the withholding of grain on the above plea was pointed out by Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao. While offering his remarks, he suggested that in cases where grain dole could not be issued, their equivalent money value could be distributed in addition to the flat cash dole already fixed for meeting the cost of condiments and spices and also to raise the cash dole of As. 1-3 to 2 annas per day. Instances of variations in the quantity of grain distributed were noticed by the Government and reports to explain such variations were called for. In my Demi Official letter, dated 19th August 1946 to the Government, a copy of which was also submitted to the Board, I furnished detailed reasons for such variations which were bound to arise.

The Board in its reference S. No. 1552/46-16, dated 16th August 1946 and No. 3797/46-4, dated 16th August 1946 supported my suggestion and the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1756, Revenue, dated 14th August 1946 were pleased to enhance the cash dole to As. 2 per adult and to As. 1-3 per child per day and also relaxed the rules governing the admission of persons to the gratuitous relief lists, giving full discretion to include those who really deserved and needed the relief, though they had male relatives earning wages, which were not enough to support their non-earning relatives. Further the Government directed that free kitchens should be opened in as many places as possible under section 148 of the Famine Code for feeding only the children on the gratuitous relief list. The seasonal conditions had by this time improved considerably and the number on the expansion works was falling down rapidly. At the District Famine Advisory Committee meeting held on 27th August 1946 it was resolved to take up this question of opening free kitchens after enquiry and personal inspection of the affected areas by Messrs. B. Bhima Rao, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., and T. Subramanyam, B.A., B.L. These two gentlemen who made an extensive tour in the affected area were of the opinion that the opening of free kitchens at such a stage was unnecessary and I agreed with their view.

The enhanced rates of cash doles were given effect to from 1st September 1946. The distribution of relief by the Firka Supply Officers who had to attend to their own duties also, was not found to be regular and the Famine Advisory Committee in the meeting held on 27th August 1946 recommended that the work should be entrusted to the village headmen to achieve regularity. As recommended by the Committee, I entrusted the work to the village headmen from 8th September 1946 and reported the fact to the Government, who were pleased to approve of the change in Government Memo. No. 1316-E/46-36, dated 24th September 1946. The Government in Memo. No. 1316-E/46-32, dated 10th September 1946 also approved of my early suggestion to pay the entire relief in cash whenever grain was not available. This system was resorted to only on a few occassions and in cases of emergency only.

With the advent of timely and widespread rains, the seasonal conditions continued to improve in all the affected villages excepting nine villages in the Alur taluk where the rainfall was scanty and not uniform. On the recommendation of the Revenue Divisional Officers, the distribution of the relief in all excepting the nine villages in Alur taluk was stopped between 3rd November 1946 and 17th November 1946. The rainfall received in the middle of November 1946 in Alur taluk villages changed the conditions and the distribution of relief in the nine affected villages of this taluk was also stopped from 30th November 1946 afternoon. The Government in Memo. No. 5571-E/46-2, dated 18th November 1946 and Memo. No. 4571-E/46-5, dated 4th January 1947 approved the discontinuance of the relief. An amount of Rs. 81,562 was spent on this relief. The statement in appendix shows the details of relief given under this head.

VI. Charitable relief—(i) *Milk distribution.*—The Government in Memo. No. 3037-E/45-20, dated 29th January 1946 proposed to supply Nestles Condensed milk for distribution to mothers and children in the

famine kitchens to be opened in the season affected areas of this district. Inasmuch as "Famine camps" in the technical sense of the term were not opened, it was decided to distribute it to nursing mothers, pregnant women, and children below three years of age, belonging to the poorer classes in the villages in the affected area. The distribution was entrusted to village committees organized for the purpose and each committee consisted of the village officers, a representative ryot of the village and a school master or mistress as members. In the early stage according to the instructions of Famine Committee the milk was diluted with seven parts of water and each individual given 14 oz. of the diluted milk. Later in May 1946, the rate of dilutions was revised according to the instructions of the Director of Public Health, Madras, communicated in Government Memo. No. 3037-E/45-68, dated 3rd May 1946 and the scheme was extended to children between three and eight years of ages. According to the revised instructions the condensed milk was diluted with two volumes of water in the case of adults and with five volumes of water in the case of children.

The Government supplied 1,485 cases or 28 tons of Nestles condensed milk to this district between April and July 1946 and in Memo. No. 3382-E/46-4, dated 20th July 1946 decided to discontinue the scheme after that stock was exhausted. The milk cases were distributed to the distribution centres mostly by means of Civil Supply lorries. Of the above supply, 62 cases were kept in reserve for use in famine emergency hospitals, if and when opened, according to the instructions of the Government. The necessity to open such hospitals did not arise and the reserve stock was transferred to the Government Headquarters Hospital according to the directions of the Government in Memo. No. 4942-E/46, dated 17th October 1946.

Nearly 27 tons of condensed milk was distributed in the affected villages of this district and in two welfare centres in Bellary town. The distribution by the village committees was supervised by the Famine Deputy Tahsildar, Special Revenue Inspectors and touring officers of other departments. The distribution was fairly systematic in the taluks of Bellary, Rayadrug and Alur and was liked much by the children and the women who received it. But the scheme was not so popular in the taluks of Siruguppa and Kudligi where in spite of propaganda the number that came to receive the milk was insignificant. A large portion of the stock allotted for these taluks had to be diverted to other affected taluks where it was popular. The distribution of milk helped the women and children of the poorer classes to maintain their good health.

The cost of the milk supplied to this district is Rs. 47,080-4-0 and an expenditure of Rs. 893-4-0 has been incurred towards its transport. The number of distribution centres that functioned and the daily average number of persons who were given milk during the period in which the scheme was in force is given below :—

Months.	Number of centres that functioned.	Average number of daily attendance.		
		Mothers.	Children.	Total.
April 1946	32	526	730	1,256
May 1946	206	2,043	6 647	8,690
June 1946	220	2,746	9,727	12,473
July 1946	232	1,702	6,548	8,250
August 1946	158	1,425	4,975	6,300
September 1946 ..	112	1,072	4,177	5,249
October 1946	56	489	2,155	2,644

The returns of the empty wooden cases and tins has been insisted on as a precautionary measure and these are being sold in public auction and the sale proceeds credited to "54-A. Famine" Of these, 3,000 empty tins have been handed over to the Special Development Officer, Bellary, for conversion into bundies which are to be distributed among the persons previously addicted to drink to enable them to put their savings into them.

(ii) *Free distribution of cloth.*—The Indian Association, Jinja, donated Rs. 25,000 to be utilised to the best advantage of the people in the areas adversely affected by seasonal conditions. The Government were pleased to allot this sum towards free distribution of cloth to the people in the season-affected areas of Bellary and Anantapur districts. It was decided to distribute cloth to the deserving persons on the gratuitous relief list and to deserving sugali women in the affected taluks. The Special Relief Collector, Anantapur, who purchased the cloth allotted cloth costing Rs. 12,055-2-0 for distribution in this district. Each man on the gratuitous relief list received a dhoti and each woman a saree. Each sugali woman got 2½ yards of skirt cloth, 1¼ yard of blouse cloth and 2½ yards of hood cloth. The quantity of cloth received for distribution and the number to whom it was distributed in each of the affected taluks are given in the statement below :—

Particulars of cloth received and distribution made.

Taluks.	Sarees.		Dhotis.		Grey cloth for sugalies.	
	Quantity of cloth allotted.	Number to whom distributed.	Quantity of cloth allotted.	Number to whom distributed.	Quantity of cloth distributed.	Number to whom distributed.
					YDS.	
Bellary	410	410	220	220	1,000	160
Siruguppa ..	200	200	128	128	250	40
Rayadrug ..	355	355	160	160	1,000	160
Kudligi ..	75	75	40	40	995	160
Alur	210	210	112	112	500	80
Total ..	1,250	1,250	660	660	3,745	600

The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rupees one lakh from the Indian Peoples Famine Trust Fund to be spent on distribution of cloth to the deserving persons on the expansion works and the gratuitous relief list in Bellary and Anantapur districts. Unfortunately the grant was received late in November by which time all the expansion works had been closed and the distribution of gratuitous relief discontinued. No musters having been maintained on the expansion works this year, it was found not possible to give the cloth to the labourers that attended the work The Government have in their Memorandum No. 4242-E/46-26, Revenue Department, dated 6th February 1947, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 21,000 in the purchase of 3,000 handloom sarees for distribution to persons eligible for gratuitous relief who did not receive cloth purchased from the donation of the South Indian Association, Jinja. An indent for 1,500 sarees has been placed with the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, and the receipt of the cloth is awaited.

VII. Statistics and cost of relief and nature and utility of work constructed with famine labour.—The total number of workers relieved in each week during the period of distress is furnished for each taluk separately in Appendix II (*a*) of this report. Appendix II (*b*) gives the total weekly attendance of workers for the whole district. Appendix III shows the different expansion works undertaken to relieve unemployment and the expenditure incurred on each

work during the period of distress. The table below shows the total number of units relieved in this district with the cost of relief :—

Total number of unit of workers		712,594
Total cost of relief on works	Rs.	3,55,626
Average cost of relieving a unit on works	,,	0 7 9
Total number of non-workers relieved on works		Nil.
Total number of persons relieved in villages		64,877
Total cost of gratuitous relief in villages	Rs.	81,562
Average cost of relieving a unit of gratuitous relief in villages	,,	1 4 0 per week.

The cost per unit of relief is compared with the corresponding figures in the previous famines—

	1934-35.	1937-38.	1942-43.	1945-46.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average cost of relieving an unit on works in Bellary district.	0 2 0	0 1 8	0 4 1	0 7 9
Average cost of relieving a unit on gratuitous relief.	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 2 3	1 4 0 per week or 0 2 10

The increase in the cost of relieving a unit of worker in 1945-46 is due to the payment on the quantity of work turned out where labourers earned even 14 annas a day.

Appendix III shows the list of works executed during the relief operations. The formation of the newly laid roads has been completed and they have to be gravelled to be made quite fit for traffic at all times. The district board has been regular to take up the gravelling of these new roads. The roads repaired and reformed by famine labour are now better suited for traffic. The new roads such as Malyam-Sollapuram, Sollapuram-Hanakanahal up to district limits, Pulakurthi-Uddihal have opened up new avenues for transport of agricultural products from the interior village to important marketing centres. The individual sections of the Tungabhadra Project Canal excavated in Bellary, Alur and Siruguppa taluks form a part of the huge Tungabhadra Project Scheme which is expected to fructify soon. The construction of vakkaranis on the removal of silt in big kuntas and tanks are works of permanent relief and have helped to solve the problem of drinking-water scarcity to a certain extent, and raise the water table in the wells in their neighbourhood.

VIII. Indirect relief.—The amounts of relief afforded to the ryots in the form of remission and suspension of land revenue during the period under report is given below :—

Particulars of land revenue remitted and suspended in fasli 1355 *in the affected taluks of Bellary district.*

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages in each taluk in respect of which remission was granted.			Total amount remitted.	Amount whose collection was suspended.
	100 per cent remission.	75 per cent remission.	50 per cent remission.		
				Rs.	Rs.
Bellary ..	36	55	9	1,79,488	86,605
Siruguppa ..	18	43	24	1,16,940	6,490
Kudligi ..	.	18	17	21,590	..
Alur ..	7	21	28	64,236	2,588
Rayadrug ..	74	4	..	1,23,621	20,185
Harpanahalli.	..	2	6*	10,733	..
Total ..	135	143	84	5,16,608	1,15,868

No relief operations were carried out in Harpanahalli taluk, as only a negligible extent was affected by adverse seasonal conditions. The grant of seasonal remission was found to be enough.

Loans and advances.—The collection of instalments of state loans which fell due in fasli 1355 was postponed in all the five affected taluks and loans under Agriculturists' Loans and Land Improvement Loans Acts sanctioned as shown below :—

Taluk.	Amount that fell due for collection in fasli 1355 and was postponed.	Loans sanctioned.	
		Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	1,53,876	7,600	..
Rayadrug	15,987	16,340	4,750
Siruguppa	69,867	900	
Kudligi	5,830	5,180	700
Alur	26,879	450	5,200
Total ..	2,72,439	30,470	10,650

IX. Food stocks, trade and prices and the effect of high prices on crime.—The district is normally surplus in millets and deficit in rice. The yield of dry crop in 1943-44 immediately after the severe famine in 1941-43, was normal and that in 1944-45 was just below the normal. The ryots who were heavily indebted due to the recent famine sold away most of their grain without keeping sufficient stocks for their future use and before they could completely emerge from the after-effects of the long famine in 1941-43, they were again affected by the failure of crops in 1945.

Owing to the partial failure of the south-west monsoon and complete failure of the north-east monsoon in 1945, the district became deficit in millets to the extent of 31,000 tons and to the extent of 26,000 tons in rice. This deficit was met in two ways, i.e., (1) by local procurement and (2) by arranging imports In order to achieve equitable distribution, district-wide rural rationing was ordered to be introduced. This work was started in March 1946 and was completed by June 1946. The prices of staple foodgrain in the affected tracts during each month of the famine year are given in Appendix VI. The prices of foodgrains was high and foodgrains could not be easily procured for some time before the supplies were received from other places and rural ration shops opened. On account of this difficulty, there was slight increase in crime in the season affected taluks during the period under report. A statement showing the crime in the season affected areas during the year 1945 and 1946 is given in Appendix VII.

X. Public health and the mortality of the famine period.—As pointed out already, famine relief works under the Famine Code were not opened this year and consequently the hospitals contemplated under section 91 of the Code were not opened. The Government, as a precautionary measure, were pleased to sanction in G.O. Ms. No. 1566, P.H., dated 21st May 1946, the opening of a 50 bedded hospital in this district in the event of famine conditions becoming prevalent due to food scarcity and epidemics breaking out, but fortunately such a contingency did not arise and the hospitals were not opened.

The public health of the persons in the affected area and particularly of the labourers on the expansion works was generally good. The State aid given in the shape of gratuitous relief and condensed milk helped a great good deal to maintain the nutritional state of women and children. There were no epidemics in the affected taluks except for a few cases of small-pox in Siruguppa taluk. The infection was imported from Bombay Province and mass vaccination and the disinfection of premises and cloths brought the epidemics under control. To prevent any outbreak of cholera, mass anti-cholera inoculations—nearly 90,000—were done and the epidemic averted. The District Health

Officer constantly toured in the villages of the affected taluks and in the months of September and October distributed multi-vitamin tablets to the needy children.

The mortality in the affected taluks was within the usual limits. There were no deaths due to starvation. Appendix VIII gives the particulars of mortality in the season affected areas from 1944 to 1946. No accidents on the works resulting in injuries or deaths did occur.

XI. Immigration and emigration.—Before the starting of expansion works, there was some migration into the Sandur State and to Hospet where attractive wages were paid at Tungabhadra Project dam site. Timely starting of the expansion works prevented large scale migration. About 200 labourers from the adjoining villages of the Mysore State attended the expansion works in Kudligi taluk. This is perhaps due to lack of employment in those villages where conditions were similar to those in the adjoining affected areas. The migration was not abnormal and it does not appear that it had any real effect on famines.

XII. Water and fodder supply and the preservation of cattle.—On account of the deficiency of rainfall, drinking-water supplies even in normal seasons are precarious in Rayadrug town and in certain black cotton soil villages of Bellary, Rayadrug and Alur taluks. The failure of monsoon in fasli 1355 affected the springs and wells, and the scarcity for drinking water would have assumed serious proportions but for the timely rains received from May 1946. Besides the deepening of wells and kuntas and construction of vakkaranis taken up as expansion works, estimates for improving the 55 drinking-water sources at a cost of Rs. 51,875 were sanctioned from the Road Works Scheme grants and for improving 51 labour wells at a cost of Rs. 30,000 from the Labour grants. Almost all the works are completed and the few unfinished works are likely to be completed before the end of the official year. The Board in its Ref. S. No. 5848/46-1, dated 27th August 1946, offered to supply some water tankers for supply of drinking water to season-affected villages where water scarcity was keenly felt. But all the sources had received adequate supply by that time and there was no necessity for the water tankers. The workers on the expansion works were supplied with good drinking water obtained from the vankas or wells near the works. The arrangements for the supply of drinking water at the several expansion works were satisfactory.

Due to the failure of hingari crops and partial loss of mungari crops in 1945, the stock of fodder in villages could not be replenished with the result that a severe fodder famine was in sight at the end of 1945, and the relief of the fodder scarcity was one of the first measures taken on hand this time. The Government in their Memorandum No. 4013-E/45-5, dated 28th November 1945, approved the Collector's proposals to open fodder depots at a number of places in the affected taluks. The District Forest Officer of the special forest division arranged for the supply of hill grass from forest panchayats and Nallamalais in Kurnool district. Owing to the failure of rains, the growth of grass on the hills was poor and so very little quantity was extracted from the panchayats. Only Bellary and Rayadrug were seriously affected by fodder shortage and only small portions of the other taluks, viz., Kudligi, Alur and Siruguppa were affected. Nine fodder depots were opened but only seven functioned till October 1946 when the situation improved. The depots at Kudathini in Bellary taluk and Sanavasapuram in Siruguppa taluk were closed in May 1945, as there were no sales in those depots. In addition to the hill grass of 4,383 tons supplied by the District Forest Officer and 275 tons of paddy straw was received from Kistna. The latter stuff did not find any demand and the stocks of paddy straw now lying in the depots have been ordered by the Board to be sent to Madras for sale. The demand for hill grass declined after September owing to the improved seasonal conditions and the Board has ordered that the remaining stocks of hill grass in these depots should be conserved for the next hot weather. A statement showing the quantity of fodder sold in each depot and the amount realized by sales is given below :—

Name of the depot.	Quantity sold in bales of 140 lb. each.		Amount realized by sales of.					
	Hill grass.	Paddy straw.	Hill grass.			Paddy straw.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rayadrug ..	38,507	216	62,324	15	6	1,390	8	0
Uddihal ..	1,618	..	3,133	0	0	..		
Somalapuram ..	9,229	..	15,134	3	0	..		
Nagireddipalli ..	701	3	1,051	8	0	19	5	0
Bellary ..	18,594	10	29,669	0	0	61	11	0
Moka ..	731	..	1,106	12	0	..		
Gudekota (Kudligi taluk).	748	..	1,123	0	0	..		
Total ..	70,128	229	1,13,541	6	6	1,471	8	0

A detailed report on the fodder operations in the district will be submitted separately to the Board.

XIII. Influence of railways and irrigation works in the mitigation of distress.—On account of the net work of railways, the delay of several months experienced and the high cost of transport incurred in the 19th century in importing foodgrains from non-famine areas were averted. In spite of the heavy strain on the railways due to the conditions created by the war, the Government were able to arrange the import of large quantities of foodgrains into the district from distant places in Northern India, Hyderabad and the Circars with the co-operation of the railway authorities. Fodder too was transported by rail except for a short duration when, for want of wagon facilities, it was transported in the Civil Supplies lorries. These lorries supplied by Government in May 1946 were received at a very opportune moment and were of immense use in the mitigation of distress. With the help of these, transport of fodder to the several depots and foodgrains to all the accessible village depots and condensed milk to all the road side villages in the affected areas was done.

There are 91 channels, 126 rainfed tanks and about 1,800 wells in the affected areas but the supply of water for irrigation in these sources was inadequate except in the Tungabhadra channels in Siruguppa taluk. No doubt the ayacut under these channels was irrigated as usual during the period of distress. But the extent irrigated under these channels and the other sources was small and could not relieve the distress in the five affected taluks. The only way of averting periodical visitations of famine seems to be the early materialization of the Tungabhadra Project.

XIV. General remarks on the working of the Famine Code with any suggestions for modification thereof which experiences may have shown to be advisable—The measure of success achieved, the attitude of the people and the future outlook—(a) Expansion works.—Ordinarily, on the advent of adverse seasonal conditions in an extensive tract, the Collector has to make arrangements for the organization of a system of village inspection and the appointment of gratuitous relief staff under section 39 of the Famine Code. The existence of a large number of destitutes incapable of work and requiring gratuitous relief is regarded as a

proof of the exhaustion of private relief and of the contraction of private charity. Section 50 of the Code lays down that gratuitous relief should be commenced and that one or more test works should be opened as soon as the distribution of gratuitous relief is commenced. But during this famine, no test works as contemplated in the Code were opened. Departmental works, such as the excavation of the Tungabhadra Project canals, forming road, repairing roads, improving irrigation and drinking water-supply sources, under section 33 (*a*) of the Code, were taken up. As required under this section, the Collector took steps to expand these ordinary public works in the affected localities to provide employment to the classes affected and to obviate the necessity of instituting test works. The expansion work were carried out by the departments concerned, the cost of the work being debited mostly to the concerned departments. The works undertaken were executed satisfactorily. Supervision and payment of wages in case of works undertaken by the Public Works Department and Revenue Department were regular and the labourers were satisfied with the several amenities provided at the workspot. Regarding the road works undertaken by the district board, the labourers complained often about the delay in payment of wages. Wages were not paid regularly once a week and were mostly paid once in 10 days or once in a fortnight. This was mainly due to two reasons, viz., (1) the paucity of technical staff to measure the work regularly once a week and (2) the slender finances of the district board. The works were managed and supervised by the usual staff except for an additional overseer who was appointed to supervise the three road works in Kudligi taluk. The Assistant Engineer, Local Fund Department, Hospet, was in charge of the three road works in Kudligi taluk and the Assistant Engineer, Bellary, was in charge of the thirteen road works in Rayadrug, Bellary and Alur taluks. The Assistant Engineers and overseers supervised these works in addition to their regular work and, on account of the heavy work and the extensive tour they had to make, they were not able to visit these works regularly once a week and checkmeasure the work. The proposal for the formation of a special division exclusively for the road expansion works came rather late, when the seasonal conditions had already begun to improve. The proposal was ultimately dropped.

The Famine Commissioner, during his inspection of the works in July 1946, noticed the delay in the payment of wages and recommended to the Government in Board's Reference S. No. 4662/46-3, dated 14th September 1946, to place at the disposal of the district board an imprest of rupees one lakh to enable the District Board Engineer to cash the cheques at once and recoup the imprest from the grants sanctioned by the Government. But as the seasonal conditions had improved by that time and the number on the works was on the decline, I reported in my letter No. 1854/46, dated 27th September 1946, that the imprest was unnecessary at such a stage.

Payments of wages regularly at least once a week is an important factor and on this depends the success of the relief operations. This keeps the workers contented and in good spirit. To achieve this object, I suggest that, in future, if road expansion works are undertaken by the district board under section 33-A of the Code, an imprest of Rs. 50,000 or one lakh be placed at the disposal of the district board and additional staff appointed.

(*b*) *Gratuitous relief.*—Sri R. D. Paul, the then Collector, submitted in his letter No. 1050/46, dated 4th April 1946, specific proposals to the Board to authorize him to follow a course altogether different from that laid down in the Famine Code, and these proposals were approved by the Board and the Government. The rates for gratuitous relief in affected areas are calculated according to the instructions contained in section 128 of the Famine Code taking into account the cost of grain and other condiments and spices according to the prevailing rates on each weekly market day in the locality concerned, and the rate to be adopted for disbursement of wages are fixed by Collector when there are variations which call for the revision of these rates. But during the period under report, abnormal conditions prevailed owing to the scarcity of foodgrains and so the gratuitous relief to be afforded was divided into two parts, viz., cash and grain in order to facilitate the recipients to obtain grain without difficulty. Towards that end, it was suggested that grain should be doled out in village ration depots on the basis of 12 oz. of grain per day per adult and half of it to a child which again differs to the allowances made under section 128 of the Famine Code. Thus, it could be seen that a new scheme to suit the conditions was adopted with advantage, doing away with the procedure of fixing rate from time to time.

The scheme would have succeeded and conferred greater benefits on the recipients if there had been assured supply of grain to the village depots. Unfortunately, owing to the unstable transport conditions, grain could not be had in the villages at all times which resulted in the recipients foregoing their grain doles at times. The quick movement of foodgrains to depots was achieved after Civil Supplies lorries were made available and they helped to a great extent to minimize the hardship that existed previously. This being an experience of the first kind, it had to be reported to the Government that, in spite of all possible efforts, grain relief could not be given along with cash doles always and so the Government authorized the distribution of the entire doles in cash in cases where recipients could not get grain from the village depots. This order could not be given effect to for long as, by the time it was received, there were signs of improvement in the seasonal conditions. If this scheme is to be adopted at all in future, it might with advantage be followed even from the outset.

Under section 147-A of the Famine Code, the distributing agency of gratuitous relief is the village headman or the village accountant or the local subcommittee, if any, appointed. This means that the work relating to the gratuitous relief could be attended to with the promptitude that it deserves, only by persons who actually reside there only. It is unfortunate that this procedure was not followed from the outset. There was change in the personnel of the distributing agency more than once. Experience has shown that it was not possible to provide relief even once a fortnight and so the whole scheme had to be finally reverted to the policy enunciated in the Famine Code. I would suggest that in future no deviation need be made in so far as the primary distributing agency, i.e., the village headman, is concerned, but whenever it is felt that fraud in such distribution should be checked or minimized, it would be worth while to appoint whole-time officers of the grade of Deputy Tahsildars and above who again should not find it difficult to visit more than two or three villages a day. I think that, as an ordinary rule, a Deputy Tahsildar would be necessary for one revenue firka to enable him to

make effective enquiries regarding the proper distribution of relief. It is possible to exercise effective supervision over the distribution of relief in four villages if the preliminary work of distribution is attended to by the village headman.

The measures of success achieved and the attitude of the people.—The distress was not very acute and extensive this year. The Government have to be admired for having taken a firm stand in proposing to tide over the critical situation by opening expansion works where payments at unit prices were made, instead of falling back to the time-honoured famine relief work when wages were paid for minimum outturn.

The labourers who have developed a famine mentality, which can be hardly distinguished from rank begging, did not join the works in large numbers as they still hoped that the works of the famine type would be opened. The workers that attended the canal works worked for short periods and earned low wages at the beginning but gradually they developed a healthier reaction to hard work and earned fair wages. The labourer had the benefit of the amount spent on the works and the cost of As. 7-9 of relieving a unit on the work itself speaks the extent to which he was benefited. In short the famine operations undertaken this year have enabled the local labourers to be reclaimed from his famine mentality and have benefited him financially, physically and psychologically. The Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments appreciated the methods of relief adopted this year.

The Tungabhadra Project, which serves the famine affected area excepting Rayadrug taluk, is under execution, and Bhairavani Thippa Project which serves Rayadrug taluk, is under investigation. It is hoped that the early materialization of these projects will prevent the recurrence of famine, but "It is not in the power of man to prevent drought or so long as the country is mainly agricultural to prevent drought from causing famine; all he can do is to restrict and mitigate the resultant suffering.

A systematic plan of tree-planting during normal years on the roadsides and in panchayats will have a good effect in the long run.

I am glad to say that the non-official gentlemen co-operated very well in making the relief operations a success. The following gentlemen made an extensive tour in the affected area and were giving me valuable suggestions in carrying out the relief operations:—

(1) Sri B. Bhima Rao, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.

(2) Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.

(3) Sri T. Subrahmanyam, B A., B.L., President of the District Famine Committee, Bellary.

(4) Sri D. H. Venkoba Rao.

(5) Sri K. L. N. Rao of the Servants of India Society.

In closing this report, I sincerely express my satisfaction with the work done by the following officers:—

Mr. H. R. Sayoji Rao, District Board Engineer, and the clerk dealing with the subject, K. R. Srinivasachari.

Statement I (*a*).

Statement of rainfall in Alur and Kudligi taluks.

Months.	Alur taluk—Alur.			Normal rainfall.	Kudligi taluk.						Normal rainfall.	
					1944.		1945.		1946.			
	1944.	1945.	1946.		Kudligi.	Kutturu.	Kudligi.	Kutturu.	Kudligi.	Kutturu.	Kudligi.	Kutturu.
January	0·00	..	..	0·06	..	..	0·07	..	..	..	0·03	0·01
February	0·35	..	0·29	0·18	0·17	..	..	..	..	..	0·11	0·07
March	0·50	..	..	0·30	1·64	0·74	..	..	..	..	0·14	0·06
April	0·46	0·79	1·67	0·81	0·22	0·85	1·49	0·67	3·95	..	0·87	0·93
May	0·57	2·96	2·11	1·69	1·95	3·74	1·44	0·58	2·35	..	2·48	1·86
June	3·36	4·13	1·90	2·38	2·44	6·00	1·93	1·06	1·15	..	2·59	2·15
July	5·61	6·47	3·07	2·87	3·22	1·00	8·35	7·77	1·73	0·89	2·90	1.66
August	0·85	0·76	4·73	3·75	...	0·15	2·89	2·77	5·60	..	4·01	4·06
September	7·76	3·00	1·84	5·40	4·75	5·68	3·49	6·52	2·72	3·95	5·72	3·89
October	8·72	0·51	1·35	4·11	5·16	6·99	0·30	2·43	3·68	5·85	4·09	4·10
November	2·22	0·85	3·83	1·26	1·90	..	0·33	0·36	4·60	0·85	1·36	1·62
December	..	..	0·26	0·14	..	..	..	..	0·31	..	0·18	0·33
Total ..	30·40	19·47	21·05	22·25	21·45	21·15	20·29	22·16	26·09	11·54	24·48	20·74

Statement of rainfall in Bellary, Rayadrug and Siruguppa taluks.

Months.	Bellary taluk.						Monthly normal.		Rayadrug taluk.						Monthly normal.		Siruguppa taluk.			Monthly normal.
	1944.		1945.		1946.				1944.		1945.		1946.							
	Bellary.	Kurugodu.	Bellary.	Kurugodu.	Bellary.	Kurugodu.	Bellary.	Kurugodu.	Rayadrug.	Kanekal.	Rayadrug.	Kanekal.	Rayadrug.	Kanekal.	Rayadrug.	Kanekal.	1944.	1945.	1946.	
January	..	..	..	0·12	..	..	0·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·13	0·05	..	..	..	0·08
February	..	0·24	..	..	0·11	..	0·18	0·12	0·12	0·10	—	..	..	0·22	0·15	0·11	0·52	..	..	0·19
March	0·04	0·94	..	..	0·04	..	0·21	0·05	0·23	0·66	..	..	..	..	0·13	0·21	0·55	..	..	0·24
April	0·40	..	0·76	1·03	0·28	1·08	0·84	0·60	..	0·20	0·28	0·15	0·76	0·14	0·73	0·83	0·20	0·66	0·31	0·79
May	1·60	0·20	1·29	2·03	2·59	3·15	1·89	1·95	2·56	1·81	3·16	3·16	2·56	3·18	2·16	2·12	2·20	2·63	1·79	1·59
June	0·70	1·39	1·14	0·83	0·37	0·71	1·70	1·09	4·57	1·74	1·68	1·44	0·70	0·57	1·83	1·15	5·28	0·61	4·85	2·69
July	1·42	3·22	2·52	6·04	0·49	0·78	1·61	1·73	2·26	2·60	3·06	2·38	1·81	0·80	1·45	1·33	1·39	5·86	·38	2·88
August	0·40	..	0·80	2·08	2·72	4·11	2·38	3·29	0·96	1·40	0·63	0·49	2·99	3·31	2·47	2·58	0·23	4·42	·72	4·04
September	6·32	6·16	3·18	3·28	4·39	4·05	4·87	5·66	3·15	1·70	1·79	1·91	3·53	2·93	4·78	4·70	12·05	5·55	2·58	6·17
October	8·25	16·02	1·00	1·56	4·32	6·74	4·16	3·84	10·05	6·54	0·36	0·77	3·54	3·87	3·91	4·30	8·38	0·63	1·35	4·17
November	2·22	2·08	0·36	0·66	2·89	4·78	1·97	1·08	0·15	0·33	1·24	0·30	3·18	2·71	1·82	1·12	0·51	0·13	3·97	1·22
December	..	..	..	..	0·34	..	0·13	0·19	..	..	..	..	0·32	0·49	0·23	0·09	..	..	0·23	0·14
Total	21·35	30·25	11·05	17·63	18·54	25·40	20·04	19·60	24·05	17·08	12·50	10·60	19·39	18·22	19·79	18·59	31·31	20·49	20·18	24·26

STATEMENT I (*b*).

Statement showing the cultivation particulars in the season-affected taluks in Bellary district.

Name of crop.	Bellary taluk.			Rayadrug taluk.			Siruguppa taluk.			Alur taluk.			Kudligi taluk.		
	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1944-46.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1 Cereals	263,594	214,041	240,178	181,439	131,260	153,135	149,567	137,571	125,758	275,102	225,966	340,191	111,938	114,910	140,974
2 Pulses	8,020	7,797	6,816	22,997	13,106	17,062	5,261	4,109	4,062	8,164	6,207	4,462	28,778	33.957	30,826
3 Oilseeds	21,949	30,319	23,341	53,896	63,536	32,631	9,441	14,768	11,587	28,736	44,910	23,478	70,728	68,034	44,574
4 Condiments and spices.	2,621	2,956	795	7,126	3,181	6,924	301	406	439	2,105	2,603	2,546	2,294	2,340	1,706
5 Sugarcane	6	..	..	405	443	2	1,077	1,212	1,261	122	46	1	332	321	413
6 Fibres	63,668	76,007	69,662	29,409	22,402	24,999	77,449	72,095	62,313	117,335	116,811	101,062	8,397	6,248	4,568
7 Dyes	257	220	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	163	132	..	..	..
8 Drugs and narcotics.	60	235	94	413	453	3,623	206	471	132	581	1,575	685	300	279	216
9 Fodder crops	1,541	..	..	1	2	16	79	281	83	138	..	63	24	56	148
10 Fruits and vegetables.	416	490	137	1,205	1,500	985	342	259	1,261	278	304	174	811	937	876
11 Miscellaneous food crops.	419	362	286	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	47	355	151
12 Miscellaneous non-food crops.	78	77	64	698	718	784	35	..	9	148	189	93	366	67	43
Total	362,609	332,504	341,539	297,589	237,301	236,900	243,759	231,180	2,096,905	432,947	398,864	472,887	223,715	227,504	224,495

Statement II (a).

Statement showing the number of units of workers and dependants relieved in each week in Kudligi taluk of Bellary district.

Note.—No dependants on works were relieved.

Week ending	Number relieved.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1946—				
2nd February ..	..	..	..	..
9th February ..	..	..	..	..
16th February ..	..	..	..	..
23rd February ..	..	..	..	..
2nd March ..	..	..	..	..
9th March ..	..	..	..	..
16th March ..	..	..	..	..
23rd March ..	..	..	..	..
30th March ..	..	..	..	..
6th April ..	..	..	..	..
13th April ..	15	25	5	45
20th April ..	237	310	75	622
27th April ..	140	91	42	273
4th May ..	175	133	70	378
11th May ..	490	525	231	1,246
18th May ..	581	539	70	1,190
25th May ..	616	574	70	1,260
1st June ..	525	441	84	1,050
8th June ..	672	448	..	1,120
15th June ..	665	448	..	1,113
22nd June ..	539	490	28	1,057
29th June ..	462	420	24	906
6th July ..	1,308	1,146	150	2,604
13th July ..	520	514	58	1,092
20th July ..	396	384	60	840
27th July ..	492	420	48	960
3rd August ..	678	612	66	1,356
10th August ..	678	612	66	1,356
17th August ..	693	672	49	1,414
24th August ..	770	658	49	1,477
31st August ..	1,230	888	66	2,184
7th September ..	1,043	840	42	1,925
14th September ..	840	525	28	1,393
21st September ..	1,036	599	21	1,656
28th September ..	1,036	599	21	1,656
5th October ..	791	616	21	1,428
12th October ..	..	..	..	..
19th October ..	..	..	..	..
26th October ..	..	..	..	..
2nd November ..	..	..	..	..
9th November ..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	16,628	13,529	1,444	31,601

Statement showing the number of units of workers relieved in each week in the Rayadrug taluk of Bellary district.

Week ending	Number relieved.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1946—				
5th January ..	..	..	..	..
12th January ..	42	72	..	114
19th January ..	73	94	..	167
26th January ..	136	121	..	257
2nd February ..	126	99	..	225
9th February ..	149	165	..	314
16th February ..	212	279	..	491
23rd February ..	204	301	..	505
2nd March ..	204	301	..	505
9th March ..	733	877	83	1,693
16th March ..	1,223	1,211	51	2,485
23rd March ..	925	1,803	166	2,894

Statement showing the number of units of workers relieved in each week in the Rayadrug taluk of Bellary district—cont.

Week ending	Number relieved.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1946—				
30th March ..	1,835	1,870	191	3,896
6th April ..	1,652	1,666	142	3,460
13th April ..	1,610	1,428	..	3,038
20th April ..	2,387	2,660	..	5,047
27th April ..	2,002	2,345	546	4,893
4th May ..	1,988	2,758	168	4,914
11th May ..	1,883	2,079	168	4,130
18th May ..	2,450	2,702	168	5,320
25th May ..	3,080	2,394	105	5,579
1st June ..	3,353	2,604	140	6,097
8th June ..	2,757	2,393	77	5,227
15th June ..	2,618	2,072	483	5,173
22nd June ..	3,682	3,234	28	6,944
29th June ..	3,948	3,605	63	7,616
6th July ..	4,350	3,822	60	8,232
13th July ..	3,420	3,006	48	6,474
20th July ..	2,904	2,364	..	5,268
27th July ..	2,519	2,351	7	4,877
3rd August ..	1,610	1,470	..	3,080
10th August ..	2,548	2,744	231	5,523
17th August ..	1,588	1,666	54	3,308
24th August ..	1,197	1,456	168	2,821
31st August ..	634	854	119	1,607
7th September ..	931	1,148	189	2,268
14th September ..	829	899	70	1,798
21st September ..	434	574	98	1,106
28th September ..	810	762	354	1,926
5th October ..	642	642	252	1,536
12th October ..	..	..	..	..
19th October ..	..	..	..	..
26th October ..	..	..	..	..
2nd November ..	..	..	..	..
9th November ..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	63,688	62,891	4,229	130,808

Statement showing the number of units of workers relieved in each week in the Siruguppa taluk of Bellary district.

Week ending	Number relieved.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1946—				
2nd February ..	..	..	..	..
9th February ..	103	56	..	159
16th February ..	527	327	..	854
23rd February ..	685	862	..	1,547
2nd March ..	689	783	..	1,472
9th March ..	581	577	..	1,158
16th March ..	770	1,010	..	1,780
23rd March ..	618	851	..	1,469
30th March ..	753	1,081	..	1,834
6th April ..	682	972	..	1,654
13th April ..	881	1,323	..	2,204
20th April ..	646	967	..	1,613
27th April ..	712	1,015	..	1,727
4th May ..	957	1,284	..	2,241
11th May ..	895	1,165	..	2,060
18th May ..	480	635	..	1,115
25th May ..	328	424	..	752
1st June ..	388	527	..	915
8th June ..	506	679	..	1,185
15th June ..	390	592	..	982
22nd June ..	441	651	..	1,092

Statement showing the number of units of workers relieved in each week in the Siruguppa taluk of Bellary district—cont.

Week ending.	Number relieved. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1946—				
29th June ..	216	264	..	480
6th July	..	..	..	Coolies strike work.
13th July	426	522	..	948
20th July	826	930	..	1,756
27th July	672	906	..	1,578
3rd August ..	606	662	..	1,268
10th August ..	620	678	..	1,298
17th August ..	495	562	..	1,057
24th August ..	464	473	..	937
31st August ..	564	558	..	1,122
7th September ..	945	917	..	1,862
14th September ..	812	840	..	1,652
21st September ..	750	798	..	1,548
28th September ..	750	798	..	1,548
5th October ..	312	264	..	576
12th October ..	414	318	..	732
19th October ..	426	246	..	672
26th October ..	426	288	..	714
2nd November ..	..	..	..	..
9th November ..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	21,756	25,805	..	47,561

Statement showing the number of units of workers relieved in each week in the Bellary taluk of Bellary district.

Week ending.	Number relieved. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1946—				
5th January ..	273	320	147	740
12th January ..	1,527	1,637	362	3,526
19th January ..	1,732	1,936	323	3,991
26th January ..	2,021	1,942	360	4,323
2nd February ..	2,212	2,046	372	4,630
9th February ..	2,341	1,993	391	4,725
16th February ..	2,536	2,029	449	5,014
23rd February ..	2,597	2,048	339	4,984
2nd March ..	2,597	2,048	339	4,984
9th March ..	2,773	2,639	438	5,850
16th March ..	2,968	3,286	455	6,709
23rd March ..	2,811	3,170	459	6,440
30th March ..	2,549	2,529	481	5,559
6th April ..	2,623	2,185	512	5,320
13th April ..	3,516	4,082	404	8,002
20th April ..	3,048	3,654	318	7,020
27th April ..	3,498	4,002	384	7,884
4th May ..	3,650	3,536	390	7,486
11th May ..	3,682	3,682	462	7,826
18th May ..	2,786	2,840	384	6,010
25th May ..	2,960	3,068	348	6,376
1st June ..	3,162	3,390	342	6,894
8th June ..	4,026	4,164	486	8,676
15th June ..	3,714	3,882	492	8,088
22nd June ..	3,738	4,164	420	8,322
29th June ..	3,570	4,278	468	8,316
6th July ..	4,844	5,534	510	10,888
13th July ..	5,328	6,036	528	11,892
20th July ..	6,580	7,318	528	14,426
27th July ..	7,968	8,586	528	17,082
3rd August ..	8,412	9,324	438	18,174
10th August ..	7,458	8,652	486	16,596
17th August ..	6,114	7,524	600	14,238
24th August ..	6,942	8,238	804	15,984
31st August ..	7,884	9,428	780	18,092
7th September ..	10,493	11,956	952	23,401
14th September ..	9,866	10,577	1,092	21,535
21st September ..	8,208	8,940	918	18,066
28th September ..	7,246	7,774	672	15,692
5th October ..	5,946	6,540	636	13,122
12th October ..	5,648	6,074	276	11,998
19th October ..	4,308	4,500	336	9,144
26th October ..	3,744	4,044	270	8,058
2nd November ..	..	..	..	..
9th November ..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	189,809	205,595	20,679	416,083

Statement showing the number of units of workers relieved in each week in the Allur taluk, Bellary district.

Week ending	Number relieved. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1946—				
2nd March ..	..	..	..	..
9th March ..	..	..	..	..
16th March ..	186	242	27	455
23rd March ..	374	412	68	854
30th March ..	522	608	112	1,242
6th April ..	579	674	124	1,377
13th April ..	683	724	163	1,570
20th April ..	823	1,236	201	2,260
27th April ..	923	1,750	269	2,942
4th May ..	832	1,590	270	2,692
11th May ..	1,217	2,192	388	3,797
18th May ..	1,028	1,941	336	3,305
25th May ..	1,315	1,553	492	3,360
1st June ..	993	1,877	431	3,301
8th June ..	1,029	1,939	336	3,304
15th June ..	917	1,785	343	3,045
22nd June ..	1,110	2,520	642	4,272
29th June ..	852	1,608	366	2,826
6th July ..	618	1,640	156	2,414
13th July ..	930	1,956	246	3,132
20th July ..	990	2,160	246	3,396
27th July ..	642	1,560	138	2,340
3rd August ..	642	1,560	138	2,340
10th August ..	1,526	2,478	672	4,676
17th August ..	1,470	2,170	728	4,368
24th August ..	1,104	1,500	444	3,048
31st August ..	930	1,560	270	2,760
7th September ..	763	1,134	224	2,121
14th September ..	1,365	1,708	546	3,619
21st September ..	735	798	154	1,687
28th September ..	744	1,056	120	1,920
5th October ..	816	1,194	162	2,172
12th October ..	882	1,248	222	2,352
19th October ..	582	918	126	1,626
26th October ..	690	1,140	138	1,968
Grand total ..	28,812	48,431	9,298	86,541

Statement II (b).

Statement showing the number of units of workers and dependants relieved in each week in all the affected taluks in Bellary district.

Note.—No dependants on works were relieved.

Week ending	Number relieved.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1946—				
5th January ..	273	320	147	740
12th January ..	1,569	1,709	362	3,640
19th January ..	1,805	2,030	323	4,158
26th January ..	2,157	2,063	360	4,580
2nd February ..	2,338	2,145	372	4,855
9th February ..	2,593	2,214	391	5,198
16th February ..	3,275	2,635	449	6,359
23rd February ..	3,486	3,211	339	7,036
2nd March ..	3,490	3,132	339	6,961
9th March ..	4,087	4,093	521	8,701
16th March ..	5,147	5,749	533	11,429
23rd March ..	4,728	6,236	693	11,657
30th March ..	5,659	6,088	784	12,531
6th April ..	5,536	5,497	778	11,811
13th April ..	6,705	7,582	572	14,859
20th April ..	7,141	8,827	594	16,562
27th April ..	7,275	9,203	1,241	17,719
4th May ..	7,512	9,301	898	17,711
11th May ..	8,167	9,643	1,249	19,059
18th May ..	7,325	8,657	958	16,940
25th May ..	8,299	8,013	1,015	17,327
1st June ..	8,421	8,839	997	18,257
8th June ..	8,990	9,623	899	19,512
15th June ..	8,304	8,779	1,318	18,401
22nd June ..	9,510	11,059	1,118	21,687
29th June ..	9,048	10,175	921	20,144
6th July ..	11,120	12,142	876	24,138
13th July ..	10,624	12,034	880	23,538
20th July ..	11,696	13,156	834	25,686
27th July ..	12,293	13,823	721	26,837
3rd August ..	11,948	13,628	642	26,218
10th August ..	12,830	15,164	1,455	29,449
17th August ..	10,360	12,594	1,431	24,385
24th August ..	10,477	12,325	1,465	24,267
31st August ..	11,242	13,288	1,235	25,765
7th September ..	14,175	15,995	1,407	31,577
14th September ..	13,712	14,549	1,736	29,997
21st September ..	11,163	11,709	1,191	24,063
28th September ..	10,586	10,989	1,167	22,742
5th October ..	8,507	9,256	1,071	18,834
12th October ..	6,944	7,640	498	15,082
19th October ..	5,316	5,664	462	11,442
26th October ..	4,860	5,472	408	10,740
Grand total ..	320,693	356,251	35,650	712,594

Statement II (c).

Statement showing the number relieved gratuitously villages in Bellary district during the Famine 1946.

Week ending	Number relieved.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.
1946—			
27th April	205	3	208
4th May	331	8	339
11th May	532	20	552
18th May	890	23	913
25th May	702	19	721
1st June	567	21	588
8th June	883	21	904
15th June	1,096	41	1,137
22nd June	1,224	47	1,271
29th June	1,417	35	1,452
6th July	1,287	59	1,346
13th July	2,294	129	2,423
20th July	2,069	121	2,190
27th July	2,346	138	2,484
3rd August	2,293	129	2,422
10th August	2,309	136	2,445
17th August	1,886	62	1,948
24th August	2,601	166	2,767
31st August	3,026	226	3,252
7th September ..	2,684	204	2,888
14th September ..	2,886	202	3,088
21st September ..	3,133	218	3,351
28th September ..	3,139	243	3,382
5th October ..	3,101	241	3,342
12th October ..	3,118	238	3,356
19th October ..	3,134	242	3,376
26th October ..	2,991	220	3,211
2nd November ..	3,028	246	3,274
9th November ..	2,982	237	3,219
16th November ..	2,054	170	2,224
23rd November ..	367	35	402
30th November ..	367	35	402
Total ..	60,942	3,935	64,877

Note.—The relief was not distributed regularly every week and hence the variations in the numbers relieved from one week to another. Please see detailed report under "Gratuitous relief."

Serial number and name of works.	Date of Starting.	Date of Closure.	Expenditure on the work.	Total number of labourers relieved.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			Rs.		
BELLARY TALUK—*cont.*					
(1) *Tungabhadra Project—Canal excavation work*—cont.					
4 Excavation in miles 71/0 to 73 and 73 to 75/0 near Masudipuram.	18th May 1946.	26th October 1946.	51,902	1,14,285	
5 Excavation in miles 93/0 to 95/0 at Jalihal.	20th June 1946.	"	19,393	30,897	
6 Excavation in miles 24/4 to 29/6 at Somalapuram.	15th January 1946 to 9th February 1946 and 28th June 1946.		11,827	28,45	
(2) *Road works.*					
7 Repairs to the Bellary-Kolagal Road..	1st June 1946.	30th November 1946.	7,200	11,931	
(3) *Drinking Water-supply Sources.*					
8 Improvements to the Kunta at Seedaragadda.	5th February 1946.	18th May 1946.	6,993	14,213	
9 Improvements to the tank at Kudithini.	3rd March 1946.	25th August 1946.	3,268	8,739	
10 Improvements to the tank at Kolagal.	29th March 1946.	24th April 1946	1,408	3,905	
11 Improvements to the tank at Siddammanahalli.	18th May 1946.	18th July 1946.	1,875	3,246	
			2,09,469	4,16,083	
SIRUGUPPA TALUK.					
Tungabhadra Project Excavation works.					
1 Excavation in miles 42/4 to 44/0.	5th February	26th October 1946.	16,814	47,561	
ALUR TALUK.					
1 Excavation of canals in miles 120/7 to 121/0. road works.	10th March 1946.	26th October 1946.	22,535	72,534	
2 Repairs to Halaharvi-Gulyam Road..	29th May 1946.	30th October 1946.	16,253	14,007	
			38,788	86,541	
KUDLIGI TALUK.					
Road works.					
1 Repairing the old road from Choranur to Ramadurgam.	14th April 1946 and 22nd August 1946.	18th April 1946 and 30th September 1946.	2,450	4,200	
2 Repairing the old road from Choranur to Samehalli.	11th July 1946.	30th September 1946.	3,900	6,800	
3 Repairing the old road from Samehalli to Motulakunta.	30th April 1946.	30th September 1946.	11,300	19,200	
Minor Irrigation works.					
4 Improvements to the Mangapuram tank.	17th April 1946.	21st May 1946.	577	1,266	
Improvements to the Ujjini tank ..	7th April 1946.	15th April 1946.	107	399 ..	
Improvements to the Halikeri tank ..	9th April 1946.	15th April 1946.	53	236 ..	
Other works.					
7 Improvements to the cattle pond at Tonsigeri.	20th September 1946.	27th September 1946.	50		Contract works.
8 Deepening of a well at Jiginahalli ..			420		
9 Deepening of a well at Katinakambam.			350		
			19,207	31,601	
RAYADRUG TALUK.					
Road works.					
1 Forming a road from Malyam to Sollapuram.	7th January 1946.	31st May 1946.	6,090	12,000	
2 Forming a road from Rayadrug to Gollapalli.	6th January 1946.	24th March 1946.	1,102	950	
3 Special repairs to Bellary-Rayadrug road from mile 8/1 to 12/8.	17th January 1946.	15th May 1946.	7,043	9,763	
4 Forming a road from mile 12/1 of Bellary-Kalyandrug road to Haresamudram.	6th April 1946.	1st June 1946.	4,430	8,600	
5 Forming a road from mile 17/4, of Bellary-Kalyandrug road to Sreedaraghatta.	Do.	Do.	4,513	8,800	

Serial number and name of works.	Date of Starting.	Date of Closure.	Expenditure on the work.	Total numbe of labourers relieved	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Rs.		
RAYADRUG TALUK—*cont.*					
Road works—cont.					
6 Forming a road from mile 27/7 of Bellary-Kalyandrug road to 8/6 of Rayadrug-Kanekal road.	10th April 1946.	15th September 1946.	4,840	9,000	
7 Repairs to Raketla Ramapuram road.	1st May 1946.	9th May 1946.	130	250	Expenditure from famine funds.
8 Forming a road from Uddihal to Pulukurthi.	7th June 1946.	8th August 1946.	6,700	12,100	
9 Forming a road from Sollapuram to N. Hanumapuram.	28th June 1946.	15th August 1946.	8,000	15,300	
10 Forming a road from Sollapuram to Hanakanahal.	1st August 1946	25th September 1946.	6,725	11,500	
11 Repairs to Honnur-Palthur road.	2nd August 1946.	Do.	4,169	7,700	
Public Works Department tank works.					
12 Improvements to the Doddaghatta tank.	11th May 1946.	25th September 1946.	9,050	19,920	
Minor Irrigation works.					
13 Improvements to spring channel at Hulikera.	7th February 1946.	5th June 1946.	1,400	2,000	
14 Improvements to spring channel at Mylarampalli.	22nd August 1946.	30th September 1946.	600	1,500	
R. W. S. works.					
15 Improvements to Kannayyakunta at Hulikera.	11th February 1946.	26th March 1946.	1,094	2,245	
16 Improvements to Vatlakunta in Rayadrug town.	15th April 1946.	25th September 1946.	1,387	1,500	
17 Construction of a vakkarani at Garadachedu.	21st May 1946.	Do.	2,289	4,064	
18 Construction of a vakkarani at Vyasapuram.	28th July 1946.	Do.	1,615	3,616	
19 Deepening of the Papabhatla well in Rayadrug town.			...	Petty contract works.	Revised estimate for Rs. 120 sanctioned under R.W.S. Scheme.
20 Deepening of the well in S. No. 238 Local Fund poramboke.			34	Do.	
21 Deepening of the Adi-Andhra well ..			87	Do.	
22 Deepening of the Salabhanna well ..			..	..	Improvements effected by owners at their cost.
23 Deepening of the Chandrappa well ..			50	..	
24 Deepening of the sub-jail well ..			..	..	Revised estimate for Rs. 420 sanctioned under R.W.S. Scheme.
			71,348	1,30,808	

Abstract.

Name of taluk.	Number of canal excavation works.	Number of road works.	Number of irrigation works.	Other works.	Total expenditure.	Total number relieved.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bellary	6	1	..	4	2,09,469	4,16,083
Siruguppa..	1	..	..	..	16,814	47,561
Alur	1	1	..	..	38,788	86,541
Kudligi	..	3	3	3	19,207	31,601
Rayadrug	..	11	3	10	71,348	1,30,808
Total ..	8	16	6	17	3,55,626	7,12,594

Statement IV.

Statement showing the expenditure under 54. A. Famine in Bellary district during 1945–46 *and* 1946–47.

Head.	Expenditure in 1945–46.	Expenditure in 1946–47.	Head.	Expenditure in 1945–46.	Expenditure in 1946–47
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1 Pay of Officers	1,080	3,261	6 Measures for protection of cattle.	1,40,339	6,69,532
2 Pay of establishment	4,767	21,836	7 Miscellaneous—Other expenditure	22	7,215
3 Allowances	4,591	20,446	Grand total ..	1,57,453	8,22,045
4 Gratuitous relief	99	88,819			
5 Works—Other works	6,555	10,936			

Note.—The above expenditure includes amounts adjusted under the orders of the Board, received from time to time.

Statements V and VI.

Statement showing the prices in rupees and decimals of a rupee to two places per imperial maund of 3,200 tolas of staple foodgrains in the season-affected areas of Bellary district during the year 1945–46.

Months.	Bellary.				Rayadrug.				Siruguppa.				Alur.				Kudligi.			
	Rice, second sort.	White cholam.	Yellow cholam.	Korra.	Rice, second sort.	White cholam.	Yellow cholam.	Korra.	Rice, second sort.	White cholam.	Yellow cholam.	Korra.	Rice second sort.	White cholam.	Yellow cholam.	Korra.	Rice, second sort.	White cholam.	Yellow cholam.	Korra.
1945—																				
January	10·01	7·32	..	5·36	..	7·22	..	..	11·17	8·09	6·38	5·06	11·17	..	..	..	10·96	..	5·90	..
February	10·37	6·40	..	6·73	..	7·22	..	..	11·17	8·09	6·38	5·06	10·56	..	..	..	11·17	..	5·90	..
March	10·02	4·80	..	7·36	..	7·22	..	..	11·17	8·09	6·38	5·06	10·56	5·47	..	..	10·96	..	..	..
April ..	9·85	4·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·17	8·09	6·38	5·06	11·17	5·47	..	..	10·96	..	6·96	..
May ..	10·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·09	6·38	..	10·56	5·47	..	..	11·17	..	6·98	..
June ..	10·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·17	8·09	6·38	..	11·17	5·47	..	..	..	..	8·09	..
July ..	10·02	..	..	..	11·77	..	..	..	11·62	7·68	6·41	7·35	..	6·83	..	..	..	..	8·54	..
August	10·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	8·10	..	6·83	..	6·75	..	..	8·54	..
September	10·02	..	8·13	..	..	..	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	8·10	12·09	6·83	..	6·75	..	..	8·54	..
October	10·02	6·96	7·56	..	..	..	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	8·10	10·76	6·83	..	6·75	..	..	8·54	..
November	10·02	6·98	6·90	..	..	6·96	5·90	..	11·62	8·09	..	8·10	10·76	..	..	..	..	..	8·08	..
December	11·40	6·98	8·53	..	..	..	9·46	..	11·62	8·09	..	8·10	10·76	7·15	..	5·74	..	..	8·08	5·01
1946—																				
January	10·02	6·98	..	..	10·37	6·98	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	8·10	11·17	..	..	..	..	..	8·08	..
February	10·02	6·98	..	..	10·37	6·98	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·17	..	..	..	..	..	8·54	..
March	10·02	6·98	7·84	..	10·37	6·98	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·17	..	..	..	..	..	8·54	..
April ..	10·02	6·98	7·84	..	10·58	7·68	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·17	..	7·94	..	..	..	8·54	..
May ..	10·02	6·98	7·84	..	10·58	7·68	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·17	..	7·94	..	10·96	..	7·60	..
June ..	10·02	6·98	7·84	..	10·58	7·68	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·17	..	7·94	..	11·82	..	7·60	..
July ..	10·02	..	8·60	..	10·19	7·68	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·17	..	7·94	..	11·82	..	7·60	..
August	10·20	..	8·13	..	10·19	7·68	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·17	..	7·94	..	12·11	..	9·74	..
September	10·20	..	8·43	..	10·19	7·68	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·17	..	7·9	..	11·40	..	10·25	..
October	10·10	..	8·40	..	10·19	7·68	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·17	..	7·94	..	11·80	8·59	10·25	..
November	11·63	..	9·00	..	10·19	7·68	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·17	..	7·94	..	11·80	8·59	10·25	..
December	11·62	..	9·60	..	10·19	7·68	..	..	11·62	8·09	..	..	11·08	..	7·94	7·59	11·80	8·59	10·25	..

Statement VII.

Crime statement for 1945–46 in the season affected areas in Bellary district.

Taluks.	Murder.		Dacoits.		Robbery.		House breaking and theft.		Thefts (ordinary).		Cattle thefts.		Looting.	
	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Rayadrug	2	1	..	..	..	1	7	23	37	40	11	10	..	..
Siruguppa	3	6	..	1	..	1	13	6	16	23	3	8	..	..
Alur	6	10	..	1	..	1	15	21	30	41	11	17	..	..
Kudligi	2	1	..	1	..	1	4	12	18	14	6	6	..	..

Statement VIII.

Statement showing the mortality of the famine period and of the preceding two years in the famine-affected areas in Bellary district.

Name of the affected taluk.	Plague								Cholera.				Smallpox.					
	1944		1945		1946		1944		1945		1946		1944		1945		1946	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	89	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..
Siruguppa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	21	..	..	80	14	..	..	13	..
Rayadrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	17	..	..	43	4	44	10	6	..
Alur	..	..	..	..	1	1 *	..	..	15	9	..	..	215	30	2	..	..	..
Kudligi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	30	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..

* Imported from Harapanahalli taluk.

(2)

Letter from R. Galletti Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Madras, dated Anantapur, the 28th April 1947, D. Dis. No. 19458/46.

[Season—(Anantapur)—Adverse conditions—Final report—Submitted. *Reference.*—Board's No. S. 3797/46-11, dated 18th December 1946.]

A review on the relief operations in this district, on the lines indicated in section 293 of the Famine Code is submitted herewith.

Section I.

[*Famine—Anantapur district—1945–46—Review of relief operations.*]

Economic and agricultural conditions of the affected area.— These have been described in reports of previous famines, to which reference may be made.

Section II.

The cause of the famine and the extent of the failure of harvests.—Uncertain monsoon, poor soil and few irrigation sources have considerably affected the resources of the ryots in this district which are none too good even in normal years. Fasli 1350 was a fairly good year. There was deficient rainfall in fasli 1351 but unusual rains in December 1941 saved the situation. Fasli 1352 was again a famine year. Faslis 1353 and 1354 were tolerably good years. Again fasli 1355 was a bad year with inadequate rainfall. Thus there was only an interval of two years between the previous famine in 1942-46 and the present one in 1945–46.

The rainfall of the district averages 22·32 inches a year. It is capricious and uncertain and falls often in light showers which dry up before the crops can derive any benefit. In the past twenty years, drought resulted from insufficient or unreasonable rainfall in six years—

Year.	Average Rainfall.
1926	19·24
1931	15·35
1934	11·90
1938	28·78
1942	14·18
1945	14·07

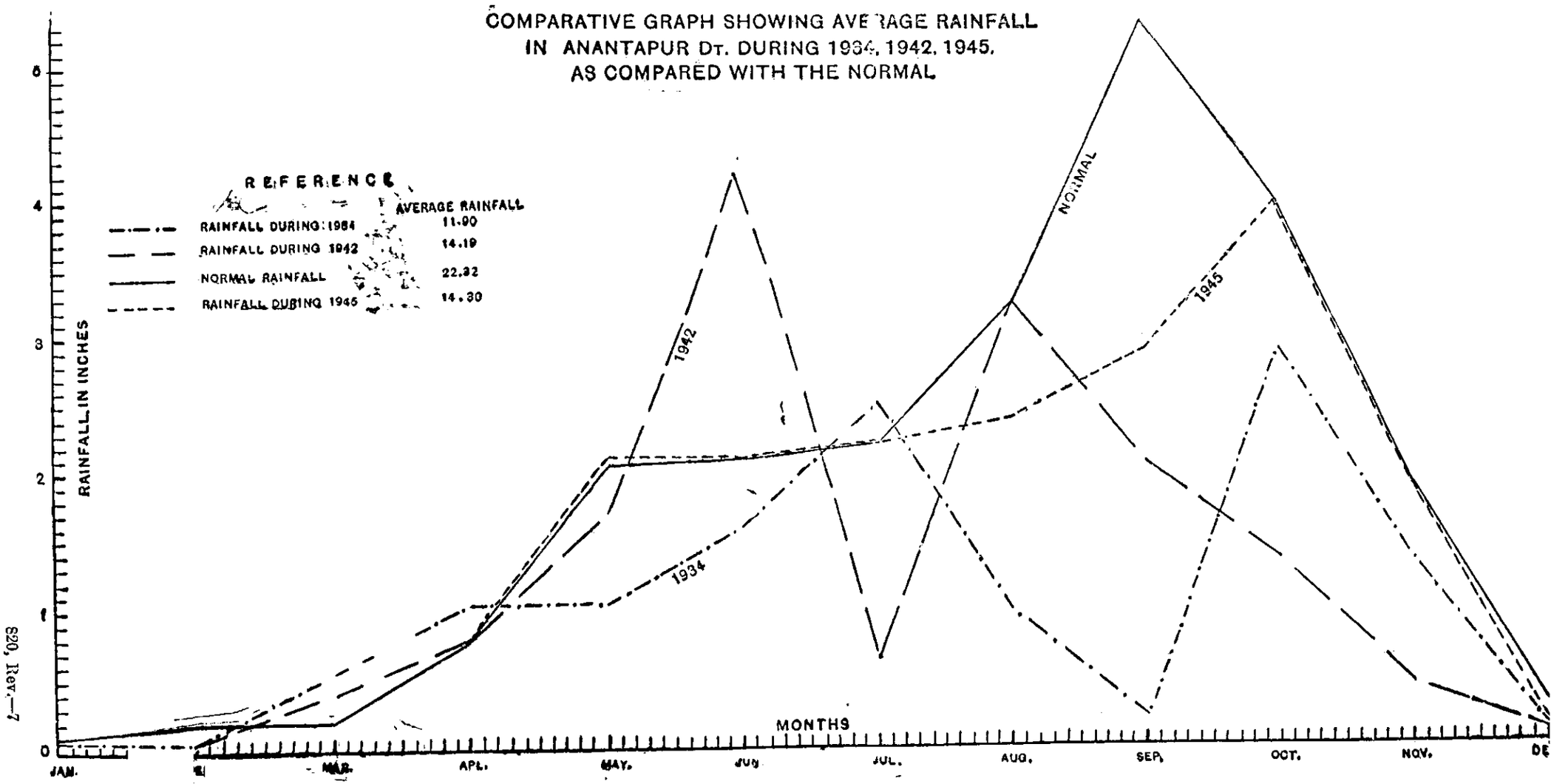
A statement showing the rainfall received in the district during the years 1943-46 is given in Appendix I. A comparative graph * showing the average rainfall in the district during 1934–1942 and 1945 and the normal rainfall is enclosed.

The rainfall of the district during 1945 was 14·3 inches + 8 inches below the normal. The rainfall was a little above the normal in the month of May and touched the normals in June and July. During the months of August and September, the rainfall was far below the normal throughout the district. Again in October and November the rainfall touched the normals but the month of December was almost dry. Thus the early rainfall from April to July encouraged extensive sowings of mungari crops throughout the district. The failure of rains from August to October gave the early crops a severe setback at the time ears were forming. The ryots in black cotton soils could not sow "hingari" crops as the rains received in August and September were not enough to soak the soils The rainfall received in November was too late to be of any use to the standing crops, which had almost withered by that time. Even horsegram could not be sown on an extensive scale in red soils.

Except for a few major tanks in Gooty taluk tanks received no supplies. The flow in nalas and spring channels was poor and the water table in Penukonda, Kalyandrug, Gooty and Madakasira taluks went down considerably so that drinking water became scarce in Penukonda, Kalyandrug and Madakasira taluks. The Bhogasamudram tank of Penukonda town, the main source of drinking water-supply for the entire town, dried up; water had to be taken from small muddy pits dug out in the tank bed.

Even though the dry area cultivated was more than in previous years it was all the result of speedy

* *See* opposite page.


COMPARATIVE GRAPH SHOWING AVERAGE RAINFALL
IN ANANTAPUR DT. DURING 1934, 1942, 1945,
AS COMPARED WITH THE NORMAL
REFERENCE
AVERAGE RAINFALL
RAINFALL DURING 1934 11.90
RAINFALL DURING 1942 14.19
NORMAL RAINFALL 22.32
RAINFALL DURING 1945 14.30
RAINFALL IN INCHES
0
1
2
3
4
5
NORMAL
1942
1945
1934
MONTHS
JAN.
MAR.
APL.
MAY.
JUL.
AUG.
SEP.
OCT.
NOV.

sowings stimulated by the rains received during the closing part of July and beginning of August 1945. The wet area cultivated was far below the normal and also below the area of the previous year. This was due to scanty or negligible supplies received in the irrigation sources. The area sown with other important crops (except korra and chama) was below normal. Large extents of red and black soil lands remained waste in expectation of adequate rainfall which ultimately did not come. The korra crop was the worst affected by drought the yield was only from one to four as generally and six as in a very few areas. The yield of groundnut was 2 annas generally; hingari cholam did not come up at all. The early crops of cumbu, chama and arika withered like the korra crop. Cotton did not fare well. The condition of mungari and hingari crops was bad in the taluks of Kalyandrug, Gooty and Tadpatri. It was not so bad in other taluks but the outturns were mostly disappointing. An outturn of six annas was a rarity.

Sowings.

Crops.	Normals.	Actuals.
	ACS.	ACS.
Paddy	102,710	69,543
Cholam	321,000	233,967
Cumbu	170,120	167,131
Ragi	98,900	96,302
Korra	307,000	338,157
Varagu	37,800	37,989
Chama	57,900	76,280
Horsegram	225,000	155,074

Cultivation particulars for four faslis are given in Appendix II.

Failure of crops contributed to the abnormal increase in the price of staple food grains and all other common food stuffs and commodities. The ryot had already exhausted his stocks of the previous year in cultivating and harvesting the crops, which yielded poor or bad outturns. By the end of November, there were no agricultural operations to provide employment to the landless labourers.

In November 1945, S. Ranganathan, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation, toured the district and inspected the affected taluks. Summarising the conditions prevailing in the district the Commissioner observed :—

"The dry crops in Madakasira, Hindupur and Penukonda are better than Kalyandrug, Gooty and Tadpatri. A return of 3 annas is expected. Parigi firka in Hindupur and Amarapuram in Madakasira are the poorest areas in the division. Very few tanks received supplies and wet crops under them are almost nil. At Guntakal I got the latest news of the hingari crop in Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. They are as good as lost, except cotton which will yield something. Famine conditions do not exist anywhere at present. The condition of men and cattle is normal. Fodder will suffice till the end of January except in Kalyandrug taluk. Distress in Kalyandrug is likely to set in about the end of the year; in other taluks a little later. This will arise through unemployment for the landless labouring class. It is our duty to see that this does not degenerate into something worse.

"I am against using the time honoured method of relief by setting people to break stones for the following reasons :—

(*a*) The roads for which metal is collected may not be made. Heaps of metal lie unused in

(*b*) The administration of famine relief and the supervision of workers and free kitchens has been anything but efficient or honest.

(*c*) It has created a "famine relief" mentality which threatens to become a begging habit. Men who hope to be maistries are setting up villagers to shout for famine relief works.

"I think and the Revenue Divisional Officers of Bellary and Anantapur agree with me whole heartedly, that the difficult season ahead of us can be got over by starting expansion works, viz., (1) contour-bunding near Guntakal, (2) deepening of Public Works Department and minor irrigation tanks and (3) deepening wells and digging new ones. The Public Works Department expansion works will be supervised by the Public Works Department, minor irrigation works and other works of Revenue department. The labourers should be paid current rates of wages on the outturn.

"The stock of food grains in Anantapur district is low and the villagers clamour for larger and more frequent supplies. The Collector should arrange to get larger quotas allotted and have more grain depots opened."

The Commissioner's observations led to the opening of works to provide employment to landless labourers.

Section III.

The area, population, classes affected and the degree of distress.—The area and rural population of the affected tracts in several taluks are noted below :—

Taluk.	Area affected in square miles.	Population (Rural).
Anantapur	925·74	114,964
Kalyandrug	821·33	91,337
Dharmavaram	735·95	87,173
Tadpatri	641·17	112,516
Gooty	895·91	62,359
Uravakonda		66,151
Penukonda	682·04	98,188
Hindupur	431·12	108,756
Kadiri	1,158·24	181,553
Madakasira	445·72	101,832
Total ..	6,737·22	1,024,829

There was no total loss of crop anywhere in the district but the outturn of crops was poor. The average ryot had during this famine year small surpluses from the previous year. The yield of mungari dry crops and groundnut together with what was left over out of the surplus of the previous year was generally adequate to pull the average ryot through the present scarcity. The classes adversely hit by the bad season were the landless labourers who found no employment on account of sudden contraction in the usual agricultural operations. Symptoms of famine such as emaciation among labouring classes, migration of labour and widespread wandering of destitutes were not observed. Conditions during the scarcity were much less severe than in 1942–43. Labourers and agriculturists were engaged on their lands up to the end of December 1945. Even though District Board expansion works were started by the middle of December 1945, the attendance was small except in Uravakonda sub-taluk. So the distress though widespread did not affect all classes of people. The problems that needed solution were (1) Provision of work for labourers, (2) giving foodgrains at reasonable rates, (3) remission of land revenue and other financial relief, and lastly (4) supply of fodder for the cattle.

Thus the scheme evolved for relief during the present famine was to have no place for idlers. Resort

was not had to relief works and free kitchens. The current rates of wages ranging from 12 annas to Re. 1 a day were considered sufficient both for the labourers and his dependants ; and work was provided at which labourers would earn those wages.

Section IV.

General narrative of the commencement, progress and close of famine.—The famine of 1924 affected over half the district, comprising Gooty, Madakasira, Penukonda and parts of Dharmavaram and Hindupur taluks. In 1934-35 the whole of Penukonda and Hindupur taluks and parts of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks were affected. The tracts affected during 1938 were the whole of Gooty taluk and portions of Tadpatri, Penukonda, Hindupur taluks. The famine in 1942 affected the entire district except Kadiri and Hindupur taluks in varying degrees.

The entire district was affected during the present famine. Distress was reported on a wide scale in all taluks except Anantapur, Kadiri and Hindupur. It was more severe in Kalyandrug, Gooty, Tadpatri and Madakasira taluks. The distress was wide spread and was not confined to a particular tract.

To relieve the situation, Government sanctioned the starting of district board expansion works from 15th December 1945 in the taluks of Kalyandrug, Hindupur, Madakasira, Gooty, Dharmavaram and Tadpatri in their Memorandum No. 32188/3, L.A., dated 17th December 1945. A map showing the works taken up to provide employment is * enclosed.

Direct relief was afforded by starting a number of works to provide employment to landless labourers of affected localities. The total number of works executed under each category in each taluk is given below in a tabular form (Vide Appendix V).

Total number of works executed—

Taluk.	District Board expansion works.	Public Works Department tank works.	Minor irrigation works.	Irrigation works.	Drinking water wells.	Other works.	Total.
Anantapur ..	4	..	3	..	10	..	17
Dharmavaram ..	9	3	2	..	6	..	20
Kalyandrug ..	6	4	..	..	16	..	26
Tadpatri	4	..	1	3	18	2	28
Gooty	2	1	1	2	9	..	15
Uravakonda ..	10	..	..	..	..	2	12
Kadiri	3	..	..	..	1	..	4
Penukonda	3	1	1	..	8	..	13
Madakasira ..	7	..	..	..	12	..	19
Hindupur	4	2	2	..	..	..	8
Total ..	52	11	10	5	80	4	162

The district board expansion works were started from the middle of December 1945. Drinking water well works and other minor irrigation works were also started. As there were agricultural operations up to the middle of January 1946 the attendance was small. There was practically no attendance on road works in Hindupur taluk.

In all other taluks except Kadiri, District Board road works were opened in February 1946 as necessity arose to provide employment. In Anantapur they were started in March, in Kadiri in April. Few came to these works in Hindupur, Anantapur and Penukonda ; larger numbers came to work in Gooty, Uravakonda, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug. From the middle of February 1946 the attendance increased and reached a maximum of 6,832 workers per day by the end of the first week of March.

* Not furnished in print.

S. Ranganathan, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation, inspected the expansion works in February 1946 and observed :—

"Famine conditions as generally understood do not prevail in Bellary and Anantapur districts. There is hardship undoubtedly more in Anantapur district than in Bellary. In both the districts it is negotiable at the present moment. A large number of works have been sanctioned to provide employment to distressed labourers. In Anantapur road works predominate. It is to be noted that road works mean earth work. The road is being actually made not merely gathering metal. For want of adequate staff piecework contractors are employed in Anantapur admittedly not a satisfactory arrangement. They keep back 12½ per cent of the estimated amount and if dishonest may keep back more. An extensive tour in Anantapur showed that this system is working fairly well. I found two or three unsatisfactory contractors.

"In any case more supervising staff, Revenue Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars will have to be appointed. The success of our employment scheme depends on the existence of grain depots and their proper functioning. At present the grain depots are adequate and work well."

Attendance fell sharply in April on account of the Telugu New Year's Day but began to increase again after the second week. His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, visited the district on 10th May 1946 and inspected famine works and milk distribution centres in Beluguppa village of Kalyandrug and Chinna Mustur village of Gooty taluk (Uravakonda). With the first rains in May the attendance would have gone down but for the attendance on new road works opened in Tadpatri and Gooty and increase in attendance on the road works opened in Kadiri and Penukonda taluks. As there was no agricultural employment the attendance increased and reached the maximum (6,855) by the third week of June.

There was steady but slow decrease in attendance from the middle of July onwards. Sir Gerald Priestley, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation, toured the district in July and observed :—

"I may say that of the famine of the kind that is usually understood and of the kind that I have had to deal with before, e.g., in 1942, I have seen no sign. The people of the country side seem to me by and large to be looking as well as I have even seen them look and the cattle too are looking fairly well. Some are perhaps a little poor but one does not, I think, see walking skeletons as I have seen in the past. What is seen about the cattle in this area is that they seem to be considerably fewer than they used to be."

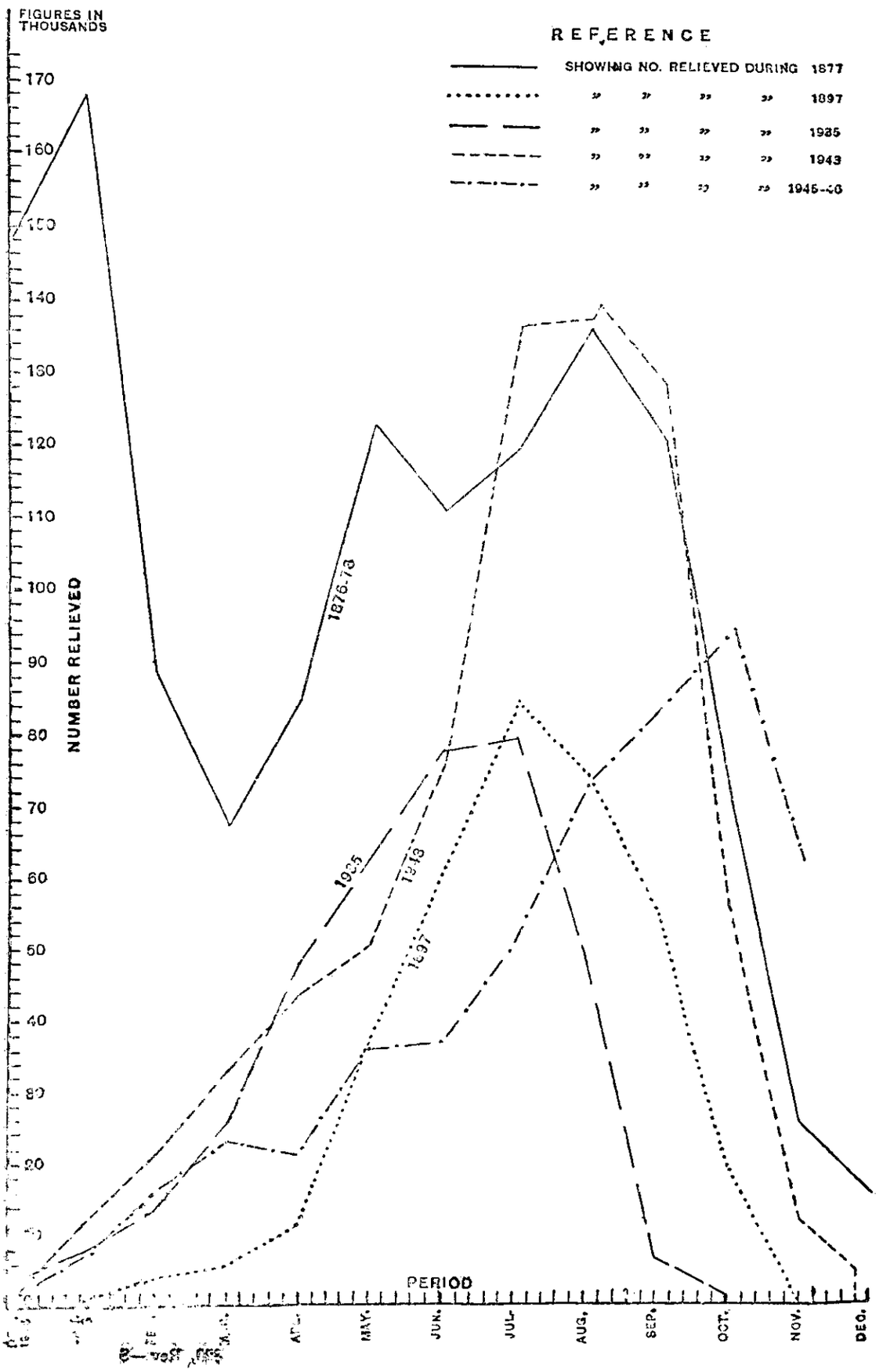
Mentioning the rainfall received in July, he observed that large area of land which should be usually put under "Mungari" sowings had not been sown, which meant shortage of work among the agricultural classes and in addition shortage of food and fodder, which would continue further. Prospects depended on the receipt of further rains.

In the middle of August 1946, there were good rains but not sufficient for agricultural operations to begin on a large scale. So the fall in attendance though steady was slow. With further good rains in September 1946, which supplemented the supplies in irrigation sources and started sowings on a large scale, it was found that there was attendance on a number of works which were either completed or had to be closed as there was no need for further relief. A number of road works, irrigation works and minor irrigation works were closed by the end of September 1946.

COMPARATIVE GRAPH SHOWING THE AVERAGE **NUMBER**
OF UNITS OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
AND DESTITUTES RELIEVED DURING EACH MONTH OF

FAMINE OPERATIONS

DURING THE YEARS
1945-46. 1943. 1935. 1897 & 1877.



From October 1946 onwards workers were few and all works, except those which had to be closed at a proper stage, were closed. By 15th November 1946 most of these works, and by 30th November 1946, all were finally closed.

Pending well works and irrigation works were ordered to be continued under " Rural Water-Supply Grant " and " 18. Irrigation."

A comparative graph showing the number relieved in this famine as compared with previous famines is printed on the opposite page.

Section V.

Relief measures and administration organization of relief system.

Public works relief—Departmental relief—Charitable relief.—Relief was not given on the usual test or relief works. The scheme was one of expansion of normal progression to provide employment to landless labourers thrown out of work by the contraction of normal agricultural operations. The labourers were paid at the current rates of wages according to outturn. Sir Gerald Priestly, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation, comparing the two systems of relief, the present one and that under the Famine Code, remarked "I think it preferable to go on as at present rather than to resort to the provisions of the Famine Code under which the people are paid a subsistence wage, as long as they are present for the proper period at the workspot. In practice, it does not matter how much they shirk and the system puts a premium on the successful shirker, who can dodge the eye of the overseer, which is easy when hundreds or even thousands of men are working."

District Board works were taken up for execution throughout the district in an expansion of the ordinary programme. Public Works department tank works were undertaken in the taluks of Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug, Hindupur and Gooty. Irrigation well works were executed in Tadpatri and Gooty taluks only. Minor irrigation works and drinking-water well works were common throughout the district. Silt clearance in drinking-water wells in Kalyandrug, Madakasira and Penukonda was undertaken to increase the depth of water in wells which tended to go dry in the hot weather.

The expenditure on district board " Expansion works " was debited to " 50. Civil Works " and the works were executed from the grants sanctioned by the Government for the purpose from time to time. Payment after execution was the rule. Bills were prepared and passed for payment by the Divisional Engineers on the certificates issued by the Divisional Engineers as to the satisfactory execution of the works by the contractors. The district board had to meet the expenditure in the first instance and to recoup from the grants sanctioned by Government later on. The piecework contractor was responsible for paying the workers daily and he received payments from the district board after check-measurement by the Local Fund overseers. He was allowed a commission of 12½ per cent of the estimated value of the work as his remuneration. Even though execution of works on piecework contract system was forbidden by the Famine Code the piecework contractor could not be eliminated for want of technically qualified hands to work as overseers. Ultimately in G.O. Ms. No. 655, L.A., dated 4th April 1946, Government were pleased to approve as a special case the execution of district board expansion works on the piecework contract system. So this system of execution continued right through. Grain was provided for the workers through the nearest grain depot. Shade and drinking-water facilities were provided on all works situated far away from the villages. Special Revenue Inspectors were appointed where attendance was large to supervise the regular disbursement of wages by the piecework contractors and the distribution of condensed milk. These road works were supervised by the Local Fund overseers and often one overseer was in charge of two taluks. Their work was overchecked by the Divisional Engineers of Anantapur and Kurnool. The Divisional Engineer, Kurnool, was in charge of the road works in Gooty taluk, Uravakonda sub-taluk and a portion of Tadpatri taluk situated to the north of Pennar river from 15th April 1946 to 1st Febuary 1947, when all the works were retransferred to the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Anantapur.

The Public Works department works were supervised by the Public Works department staff.

The minor irrigation works, irrigation and drinking-water wells works and other works were supervised by the officials of the Revenue department (minor irrigation staff) A special minor irrigation supervisor and one additional overseer for Gooty taluk were appointed to deal with the new works started for famine relief.

These special works managed by Revenue department were given like other minor irrigation works on contract to reliable contractors for speedy and effective execution and were paid for, from time to time under " 18. Irrigation " or " 54-A Famine " according to the order of sanction.

The well works increased the number of works and the attendance on each was very limited as these works required hard labour and special skill. But these provided employment in the villages themselves.

The road works included both formation of new roads and metalling or improving of existing roads. In Public Works tank works the silt was removed and deposited on the bunds to raise their level. Silt clearance in old wells, sinking new wells for irrigation and for providing drinking-water facilities in scarcity areas, repairing kuntas and supply channels and minor irrigation tanks were on normal lines though the programme was enlarged.

The following allotments were sanctioned by Government :—

	Rs.
Repairs to old wells and sinking new wells	53,800
Sinking irrigation wells	150,000

Other works within the Collector's powers of sanction, were sanctioned by the Collector himself and applications for funds required were submitted for sanction by Government. All the district board expansion works were sanctioned by Government and grants were allotted on the applications for funds submitted by the President, District Board.

Gratuitous relief.—Government Memorandum No. 4013-E/45-75, dated 15th March 1946, permitted expenditure on gratuitous relief to the destitutes in affected areas. Cash was given at 1 anna 3 pies per adult and 6 pies per child and grain at five chatacks per adult and three per child per day. The grain was doled out to the destitutes by the Circle officers, who purchased grain from the Fair Price Depots and Co-operative Stores. The Circle officers also checked the distribution of cash doles by village headmen. All the special Revenue Inspectors posted on road works were withdrawn and posted as Circle Officers

to supervise distribution of gratuitous relief and to work also as "Welfare officers". The work of these Circle Officers were supervised by the Special Deputy Tahsildars (Works) appointed in Gooty, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug taluks. In other taluks this work was entrusted to Taluk Tahsildars. There was one Circle officer for each firka. As informal rationing was introduced in rural areas by this time ration cards issued to destitutes were collected and a note was made in red ink that the individual was in receipt of grain doles. So rations were not issued to such persons.

The rates of gratuitous relief were enhanced from 1st September 1946 as follows according to G.O Ms. No. 1756, Revenue, dated 14th August 1946 :—

Adult, annas two, child one anna three pies cash dole.

On account of improvement in seasonal conditions, the distribution of gratuitous relief was ordered to be stopped with effect from 16th November 1946 in Board's No. 7459/46, dated 7th November 1946. Distribution of gratuitous relief was stopped in Penukonda taluk from 16th November 1946 and in other taluks final doles were paid and distribution ceased from 23rd November 1946.

Appendix VI shows the total number relieved gratuitously in villages and Appendix VII shows the average weekly number relieved. It may be seen from these statements that the number relieved gratuitously is almost 1½ times the total number relieved on works (Appendix VIII). Even though the attendance on works dwindled the number on gratuitous relief was at its highest during the months of September and October 1946. 3,84,593 local measures of grain and 3,188 lb. of flour were distributed towards grain doles. Cash doles amounted to Rs. 2,30,803 and grain doles costed Rs. 1,13,432. During the last famine (1942–43) the number relieved in villages by gratuitous relief was 6,31,649, in free kitchens 43,20,616 the total being 49,52,235. In the present famine, the total number gratuitously relieved in villages was 2,84,397. In free kitchens opened for children only, which functioned for 1½ months, the total number relieved was 31,106.

Free kitchens.—As ordered in G.O. No. 1756, Revenue, dated 14th August 1946, free kitchens were started from 15th September 1946 in the following places in the taluks of Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Madakasira :—

Agali and Amalapuram—Madakasira taluk.
Kambadur—Kalyandrug taluk.
Perur—Dharmavaram taluk.

Formal sanction was accorded in Government Memorandum No. 5346-E/46-3, dated 28th October 1946. Non-official paid Superintendents were appointed to run these kitchens. Only children were relieved in them (31,106). As there were no moulds, the cooked food was converted into balls according to the rationed quantities and given to children. No adults were fed at the kitchens.

These free kitchens were closed from 31st October 1946.

The "Advisory Committee" formed for discussing subjects relating to the relief of distress, which was formed in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph (6) of G.O. Ms. No. 1756, dated 14th August 1946, was also dissolved at the end of November 1946.

Charitable relief.—The Indian Association, Jinja, donated Rs. 12,537-5-4, for the distribution of cloth. 1,052 dhoties and 1,250 sarees were distributed to the poor in the taluks of Anantapur, Hindupur Dharmavaram and Penukonda. 2,815 yards of grey cloth were converted into 599 sets of sugali dresses (consisting of skirts and blouses) and distributed to sugali women in the taluks of Kalyandrug, Penukonda Anantapur, Madakasira and Dharmavaram. The Indian Peoples Famine Trust has donated 1,00,000 of rupees to both the districts of Anantapur and Bellary for the distribution of cloth to persons eligible for gratuitous relief. So far 1,500 sarees costing Rs. 1,000 have been purchased and they are under distribution. Non-official Committees were formed by the Tahsildars for collection of funds to purchase and provide cloth to labourers in affected areas. A sum of Rs. 15,992 was collected by private charity chiefly in Tadpatri and Hindupur taluk.

Taluk.	Amount collected.	Cloth distributed,	
		Sarees.	Dhoties.
	Rs. A. P.		
Tadpatri	5,557 0 0	800	117
Gooty	723 0 0	82	24
Madakasira	366 0 0	41	..
Uravakonda	93 0 0	15	.. (3 shirts.
Hindupur	5,000 0 0	93	.. (351 ,,
Kalyandrug	371 0 0	46	26
Penukonda	856 6 0	92	..
Kadiri	26 0 0	..	.
Total ..	15,992 6 0	1,169	167

This was besides the distribution of cloth made from the contribution given by the 'Indian Association, Jinja.'

The Famine Relief Committee formed in Dharmavaram did some useful work. A poor home on the model of a free kitchen was started and 219 sarees and 5 dhoties were collected and distributed. Loose cloth for shirting and other kind of dresses were also collected and distributed to the needy by the Tahsildars of Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Gooty Distribution of cloths is not yet over in Kadiri and Hindupur taluks.

Distribution of condensed milk.—Condensed milk was distributed to expectant mothers, nursing mothers, infants and children on a fairly large scale during this famine, starting from the first week of April 1946. Distribution of condensed milk was first ordered in Government Memorandum No. 3037-E/45-31, dated 20th February 1946 and continued up to the end of September 1946. The scheme was ordered to be discontinued after the stocks supplied were fully utilized (Government Memorandum No. 3382/E/46-4, dated 2 th July 1946).

Milk was distributed through non-official committes formed for the purpose, the distribution being made by school masters or village officers according to local convenience. Condensed milk was diluted up to the required strength and was given at 8 ozs. per individual to be consumed on the spot at fixed time and place. Milk was also distributed in the child welfare centres.

A quantity of 45 tons or 2,385 cases containing 48 small tins each were supplied and consumed. A tatement showing the average numbers relieved per lay is given in Appendix X. The empty tins were old in public auction and sale proceeds were credited o "54. A. Famine."

This scheme was succeeded by the distribution of econstituted milk sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 501, ood, dated 26th June 1946. From July onwards lementary school children were given milk under his scheme. (The expenditure was ordered to be lebited to "63. Extraordinary charges.")

Distribution of multi-vitamin tablets.—16,40,000 tablets were distributed to all elementary school-going children in the district along with reconstituted milk. This scheme was sanctioned in Board's No. 1728-V/46 14-C.S., dated 12th December 1946.

Distribution of grams to Adi-Andhras in Dharmavaram taluk.—The scheme of distribution of green-gram and bengalgram to Adi-Andhras of Bathulapalli and Sanjeevapuram villages was started at the instance of the District Health Officer, Anantapur, to prevent malnutrition. Germinated seed was used as food to help nutrition. This scheme was started on 18th April 1946 and was in force till 15th July 1946, when it was turned down by Government in their Memorandum No. 2379-E/46-3, dated 19th July 1946. The total cost of the scheme worked out to Rs. 406-10-1 and was debited to "54-A Famine" according to Government Memorandum No.1450-E/46-58, dated 22nd August 1946. Hundred and one adults and 68 children were relieved in both the villages of Bathalapalli and Sanjeevapuram (Dharmavaram taluk).

Section VI.

Statistics and cost of relief; nature and utility of works constructed with famine labour.

The following statements give the total cost of Famine relief operations in the district :—

(1) Total number of units of workers relieved ..			2,13,41,998
(2) Total cost of relief of workers			Rs. 10,06,765
(3) Average cost of relieving a unit			Re. 0 12 0
(4) Total number of non-workers relieved in villages and children in free kitchens			* 284,397 † 31,106
			3,15,503
(5) (i) Total cost of gratuitous relief	Rs.	3,44,234 12 7	
(ii) Total cost of free kitchens	Rs.	3,591 5 3	
		3,47,826 1 10 or 3,47,826	
(6) (i) Average cost of relieving a unit on gratuitous relief	Re.	0 2 9	
(ii) Average cost in free kitchens	Re.	0 1 10	

* Gratuitous relief. † Children in free kitchens.

The figures given below show the cost per unit incurred on the relief of workers and non-workers in the famine of 1942–43 and that incurred during the current famine :—

Year.	Average cost of relieving unit on workers.	Average cost of relieving a unit on gratuitous relief.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1943	0 5 0	0 1 10
1945–46	0 12 0	0 2 9

The increase in this famine is due to payment of wages at current rates instead of the subsistence wages paid in the previous famine years. The increase in the cost of relieving a unit on gratuitous relief was partly due to increased cost of grain distributed as grain doles and partly to increased rates of cash doles ordered to be disbursed in G.O. Ms. No. 1756, dated 14th August 1946. Supply of grain to workers from the nearest grain depot and distribution of grain doles to destitutes went a long way in relieving distress in the affected areas.

Considering the works executed from the utilitarian point of view, the road works are the most useful as they have improved village communications and connected important business centres with the interior. Even though new roads were laid there was no time for their consolidation Unless the roads formed are consolidated and metalled it is very likely that they will be damaged and destroyed by rain, wind and traffic and there will be little trace of the works executed by the time they are again taken up for consolidation. Works executed for relief should be completed and maintained for the public interest.

The irrigation wells were found to be very costly and not worth the amount spent. Sir Gerald Priestley, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation, who inspected these wells observed :

"I am dubious of the usefulness of these very large irrigation wells designed to have three or four months working in them. I cannot see how they will be more advantageous than a number of smaller wells drawing their underground water-supplies from a large area (less liable exhaustion) and there may be difficulty in arranging turns to different ryots at baling, and with the well in one place, the water will have to be led long distances to the fields—due to that loss by seepage will be great—much greater than if there were a number of smaller wells situated near the fields that they were intended to irrigate".

Speaking of the silt clearance and raising the bunds of Public Works Department tanks, the Commissioner observed that dumping of earth on the bund with the idea of raising it was useless. "This dumping may raise the bund temporarily but this fine waterborne silt that is brought and deposited in tank beds is of no use for the purpose. It will not take many showers of rain to carry all the silt that has been dumped on the tank-ward side of the bund back into the tank. I fear and regard this kind of work as waste. Each item of work comes to Rs. 9,000 or so. It would be well if some more useful form of work could be devised."

Silt clearance in drinking water wells and sinking new wells to improve water-supply in scarcity areas were also useful measures.

Other works such as the closure of unwanted pits and repairs to ayacutless kuntas were very few and did not serve much purpose.

Section VII.

Indirect relief.—The suspension and remission of land revenue and other dues—Loans and advances.

Indirect relief was afforded to the ryots by granting dry remissions and wet remissions on inam lands (Appendices XI and XII). The total dry remission granted according to G.O. No. 421, Revenue, dated 4th March 1946, amounted to Rs. 5,82,577-6-3. Inam wet remission sanctioned in G.O. No. 1119, Revenue, dated 27th May 1946, worked out to Rs. 10,793-9-6. Loans instalments up to Rs. 1,75,658

were also suspended—The total of other remissions granted (tirva, kammi, shavi, and waste) was Rs. 2,85,228. A statement showing details of other remissions granted in each taluk, etc., is given as (Appendix XII).

A statement showing the loans granted during the year is enclosed (Appendix XIII). A sum of Rs. 1,03,201 was disbursed towards loans sanctioned. Subsidies for sinking wells and for the repair of old wells were granted freely during the year under the "Accelerated scheme" and the "Modified Grow More Food Scheme" (1946–47).

Name of the scheme.	Subsidies granted for		
	Sinking new wells.	Repairs of old wells.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Accelerated scheme.	2,58,093	1,09,896	3,67,989
2. Modified Grow More Food Scheme ...	4,13,275	918	4,14,193

No weavers were relieved during this scarcity.

Section VIII.

Food stocks, trade and prices and the effect of high prices on crime.—The stock of foodgrains was insufficient. The staple food grains ragi and cholam were not available in the market. Local prices were soaring on account of scarcity of stocks. But for large imports of rice from Tadepalligudem and Vizagapatam, of white cholam from Coimbatore and of yellow cholam from Hyderabad, there would have been serious shortage. The issue of foodgrains at controlled rates through the agency of wholesale Co-operative stores, and fair price depots kept prices down to a reasonable level. Ragi was not available for consumption and the people in red soil areas had to take cholam even though they were not used to it. The buffer stocks in the rationed areas had to be kept up. Large scale imports of wheat, wheat flour, maize and their sale at subsidised rates brought the situation under control.

A statement showing the prices of staple foodgrains in seers per rupee is enclosed (Appendix XIV). There was no looting and no marked increase of offences affecting property. The year was one of distress but not of genuine famine and the provisions of employment and food was adequate. People did not have to steal in order to live.

Section IX.

Public health and mortality of the famine period.—Appendix XVI gives the figures of mortality in the affected tracts of the district. The mortality during the famine period was normal. There was no deterioration in the health of labourers. As there were no regular famine camps, no hospitals were opened exclusively for this purpose.

There were no deaths due to starvation during the year. The condition of the people was satisfactory when the works were closed.

Section X.

Immigration and emigration.—There was no immigration or emigration during the year.

Section XI.

Water and fodder supply and the preservation of cattle.—Failure of rain caused severe shortage of fodder throughout the district. The fodder operations commenced in the month of December 1945. A special fodder division was created and placed in charge of a District Forest Officer who was supplying fodder to the two districts of Anantapur and Bellary. Hill grass was cut and collected from the reserve forest of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool districts. It was dried, baled and transported to the nearest railway station by lorry or cart. At the railway station the forest officers loaded it into railway wagons and despatched it to the various fodder depots. The reserve forests in Anantapur district are not rich in pasture and so large quantities of hill grass had to be imported from the production centres in Kurnool district Diguvamitta, Chalama, Gazulapalli, Rangapuram, Garladinna and Panyam. Fodder was also imported from Chittoor district and Cuddapah district (north). Some paddy straw was imported from Kistna district.

The scarcity of fodder was very marked in Kalyandrug, Madakasira, Hindupur, Gooty, Uravakonda and Dharmavaram. Cattle mortality on account of scarcity of fodder was reported from Kalyandrug taluk. During the hot weather scarcity was felt in other taluk also and to meet the situation 26 fodder depots had to be opened throughout the district. Kalyandrug taluk received supplies through Rayadrug on one side and Anantapur on the other.

As the demand for fodder increased, quick supply and movement of wagons was required. But the Controller of Railway Priorities refused to provide wagons for the movement of fodder stocks on the plea that the hill grass was not machine baled and that the transport of such fodder bales would hamper movements of important foodgrains and wastage of wagons.

So the Government were requested to supply a fleet of lorries for transporting fodder from the producing centres in Nallamalais (Kurnool) district to the fodder depots in this district if possible and for internal movement in the district. A fleet of 25 lorries was allotted to this district for the transport of fodder to work under a special Assistant Transport Officer. But, the fleet was not exclusively utilised for the transport of fodder. It was also used for the transport of foodgrains wherever necessary.

The post of a Special Relief Collector was sanctioned for three months to supervise fodder operations in G.O. Ms. No. 1457, Revenue, dated 8th July 1946, and he was in charge of arrangements for the intensive procurement of fodder, its transport and distribution (G.O. Ms. No. 1623, dated 26th July 1946).

Besides Government lorries country carts and private lorries were also used for transporting the fodder from the railway stations to depots and from depot to depot.

Appendix XVII shows the result of fodder operations in the district. A quantity of 6,354 tons of hill grass was imported and 4,791 tons of it was sold during the year, leaving a large balance of 1,563 tons. The stocks of hill grass remaining unsold have since been sold in public auction. Rainfall during 1946 commenced from May and there was heavy rainfall in July and August which improved the position. Pasture became available and the hill grass imported could no longer be sold. The valuable stock (Work bulls and milch cattle) are commonly stall fed. Dried hill grass is not suitable for such cattle and the ryots did not care to pay for imported grass for his inferior cattle once the absolute need was over. These cattle found pasture from the beginning of August 1946 and the demand for fodder felt sharply to almost nothing. During the period of vigorous sales, the average sales per day were 33 tons.

The cost per bale ex-depot worked out to Rs. 5 and the price was Re. 1 per bale up to 30th June 1946 but Rs. 1-8-0 per bale from 1st July 1946.

Assuming that a bale of 140 lb. is the ration for 10 cow units per day according to Appendix (M) 7-3 of the Famine Code as many as 766,560 cow units were relieved during the Famine year.

One of the special features of water supply was the running of a Government lorry for transport of drinking water from Venkatareddipalli to (two miles from Penukonda) Penukonda town which suffered very much from water scarcity during the year. The lorry worked under the Special Officer, Panchayat Board, Penukonda. The expenditure involved was ordered to be debited to " 54-A. Famine " in Government Memorandum No. 1450-46/62, dated 5th September 1946.

Section XII.

Influence of railways and irrigation in the mitigation of distress.—Railways of course contributed to the quick movement of food grains from the districts outside as well as within the district. Owing to lack of freshes in Pennar and Citravathi rivers, the flow of river channels was restricted and the influence of irrigation in the mitigation of distress was negligible.

Section XIII.

General remarks in the working of the Famine Code with suggestions for modification.—The provisions of Famine Code were not applied to any of the relief measures undertaken during this famine except in respect of measures for the protection of cattle, gratuitous relief and free kitchens. Even in these matters the provisions of the Famine Code were modified to suit the situation.

Section XIV.

The measures of success achieved: *Attitude of the people and future outlook.*—The provisions of the Famine Code were not applied lest the people should develop a " Famine Relief mentality ". The present employment scheme was an innovation and a departure from the methods employed in the relief of previous scarcities. The main defects noticed were the following: —

(i) The works started were numerous and there was not sufficient concentration of labour to consolidate and complete the works undertaken.

(ii) The problem of earning a living wage for himself and his dependants had to be solved by the labourer himself. The task was generally arduous even though current rates of wages were paid. The outturn depended on the capacity of the labourer to do hard work, i.e., earthwork. It was only able bodied labourers that could earn sufficient wages both for themselves and their dependants. Others who were not used to hard labour had no place. This system of paying wages on outturn restricted the scope of relief afforded. Women, children and others not accustomed to hard labour could not find employment on the works. So the attendance did not go up and was always restricted.

The silt clearance of Public Works Department tanks could not engage a large number of labourers as the task was harder than on road works. The silt had to be dug out in the tank beds and lifted on to the bunds to raise their level. This lead and lift coupled with hard earth work gave relief to strong and sturdy labourers only.

The well works and minor irrigation works were restricted to local inhabitants and the attendance on them was not large though steady. Excavation of wells and silt removal in old wells was not an easy task for an ordinary labourer. In these items of work and irrigation wells the scope for unskilled labourer was restricted.

Thus the unskilled labour provided on works turned out to be arduous as the labourer had to earn sufficient wages by showing good outturn. That provided on other works was by its very nature restricted in scope.

(iii) The District Board expansion works were executed on the piece work contract system. Even though the contractors were expected to pay wages regularly every day and receive payment later on from the District Board after the work was check-measured by Local Fund Officer, the labourers did not receive wages regularly and there were numerous complaints about the non-disbursement of wages. The Special Revenue Inspector or the Circle Officer or the Deputy Tahsildar (Works) had very little control over them. Often there was delay in checkmesurement and payment of bills by the District Board which could not successfully finance the scheme in the first instance on account of its slender resources.

(iv) Distribution of gratuitous relief was extended to all the places in the district indiscriminately and was continued longer than was strictly necessary. The rate per unit was high. Altogether gratuitous relief was expensive.

It is doubtful whether the better return for expenditure obtained on the works wholly outweighed the high cost of gratuitous relief. The workers had to turn out a fair day's work for a fair day's wage and the cost per mile of road made or repaired was a good deal less than on the relief works of 1942-43. But as Appendix VIII shows the numbers on gratuitous relief were large, and disproportionate to the numbers of workers from July till November.

For a famine affecting a small area and not particularly severe the methods of relief employed can be expected to serve well enough. But it is not to be concluded from the experience of 1945-46 that these methods can replace the provisions of the Famine Code when Famine is widespread and severe.

Resolution—*No.* 21, *Press, dated 26th July* 1947.

The Board submits to the Government its review of the operations for the relief of distress caused on account of the adverse seasonal conditions in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur during 1945–46. The reports received from the Collectors of these districts are also submitted with the review. In view of the fact that " famine " was not declared in these districts and that regular famine measures prescribed in the Famine Code were not followed in affording relief to the people in the affected tracts, reports of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, of the Director of Public Health and of the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Defence) have not been obtained. Where the Board's review does not enter into detail, the reports from the Collectors will give the information required.

2. As repeatedly observed in former famine reviews, the districts of Bellary and Anantapur are always liable to famine. These two districts were last affected by famine during 1942–43.

3. *The economic and agricultural conditions of the affected tracts.*—The tracts affected by the adverse seasonal conditions in 1945–46 were—

(1) Bellary, Rayadrug, Siruguppa, Alur and Kudligi taluks in the Bellary district.

(2) Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram, Tadpatri, Gooty, Uravakonda, Penukonda. Hindupur, Kadiri and Madakasira taluks in the Anantapur district.

4. Both the districts are situated almost in the centre of the southern peninsula in a zone generally liable to famine in the Ceded districts. The area as a whole has a mean annual rainfall ranging from 19 to 25 inches and is without any protective irrigation works and is unfavourably situated with reference to both the monsoons, receiving the full benefit of neither so much so the tract has never had any escape from any of the visitations of famines in these areas previously. The distress this time was not particularly severe. Of the severe famine since 1921–22 in Bellary district, the number of workers relieved in 1945–46 was the smallest except for the famine in 1924. The distress, however, was more acute in Anantapur than in Bellary as the figures below show :—

District.	Number relieved gratuitously.	Number relieved on works.	Amount spent on	
			Works.	Gratuitous relief.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	64,877	712,594	3,55,626	81,582
Anantapur ..	284,397	1,341,998	10,06,765	3,47,826

5. The after-effects of war contributed their share to complicate the situation in the affected area, as they generally did elsewhere. The Province as a whole has been a deficit area in the matter of food supplies which did not improve much even after the cessation of hostilities for want of facilities for imports. Monetary inflation also had its effects of raising the prices of even articles which were not in short supply.

6. The geographical and general economic conditions of the tracts affected have often been described in the reports on famine operations.

7. *The cause of the famine and extent of the failure of harvests.*—The amount of rainfall in the different affected taluks in the two districts is given in the statements furnished by the Collectors with their reports.

In Bellary the amount of rainfall received in June 1945 was inadequate in the affected taluks except in Alur, as compared to the normal rainfall. The rainfall in July was fairly adequate, but it was received late and was not very helpful. There was thus neither timely nor sufficient rainfall for the Mungari sowings. Rains in September helped the withering crops to survive, but as there was little or no rainfall later the crops began to dry up and wither away and the outturn was far below the normal. The Hingari crops also did not thrive owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

The rainfall during the months of August and September was far below the normals throughout Anantapur district. In October and November, the rainfall touched the normals, but the month of December was almost dry. The failure of rains from August to October gave the early crops a severe set back. As the rains in August and September were not sufficient, the Hingari crops were also a failure.

S. Ranganathan, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation, toured the districts and inspected the affected taluks in November 1945 and anticipated the distress of unemployment for the labourers by the end of the year. He was against adopting the relief provided for in the Famine Code for the following reasons :—

(1) The roads for which the metal collected may not be made. Heaps of metal collected on former occasions lie unused in many places.

(2) The administration of famine relief and the supervision of workers and free kitchens has been anything but efficient and honest.

(3) It has created a "Famine Relief" mentality which threatens to become a begging habit. Men who hope to be maistries are apt to set up villagers to shout for famine relief works.

It was, therefore, decided to tide over the distress by providing departmental works in which earthwork which required no skilled labour formed the main item of work. Works of permanent utility, such as the digging of new wells, repairing the old wells and tanks, widening and deepening the supply channels to tanks in addition to the District Board expansion road works were selected for providing works to the labourers in the affected areas in the two districts. "Famine" as such was therefore not declared in the districts and no test works were started.

8. *The area, population, classes affected and the degree of distress.*—The area and population of the affected tracts in the several taluks in the two districts are noted below :—

Taluk.	Area affected in square miles.	Population.
Bellary—		
1 Bellary	705	151,402
2 Siruguppa	458	69,431
3 Rayadrug	681	106,854
4 Alur	170	29,949
5 Kudligi	273	35,467
	2 287	393,003
Anantapur—		
1 Anantapur	926	114,964
2 Kalyandrug	821	91,337
3 Dharmavaram	736	87,173
4 Tadpatri	641	112,516
5 Gooty .. .. }	896	{ 62,359
6 Uravakonda .. .. .. }		{ 66,151
7 Penukonda	682	98,188
8 Hindupur	431	108,753
9 Kadiri	1,158	181,553
10 Madakasira	446	101,832
	6,737	1,024,829

As already stated, the distress was not very severe and famine conditions in the strict sense of the term did not prevail during the period. The failure of crops, however, markedly accentuated the prevailing scarcity of foodgrains and fodder and cloth. The classes affected mostly were the ryots with small holdings, and also landless labourers. The period of distress extended to over ten months from January to October 1946. But symptoms of famine, such as, emaciation among labouring classes, migration of labour and widespread wandering of destitutes were not visible. District Board expansion works were started by the middle of December 1945, but the attendance at the early stages was small. In Anantapur the distress was almost widespread, but it did not affect all classes of people.

The works enable the labourers to earn the current rates of wages, and payment was made on the basis of the outturn of the work. Thus the tendency to evasion of work was eliminated.

9. *General narrative of the commencement, progress and close of the relief operation.*—The Collectors' reports touch all the details of the relief operations.

In Anantapur road works predominated. Drinking water well works and other minor irrigation works were also started in both the districts. The attendance on the works was small up to the middle of January as there were agricultural operations till then. The distress was more acute in Anantapur than in Bellary and practically the entire district of Anantapur was affected during the present distress. The distress was more severe in Kalyandrug, Gooty, Tadpatri and Madakasira taluks than in other taluks in the Anantapur district. The attendance began to decrease steadily from the middle of July 1946 onwards. From October 1946 onwards workers were few and all works except those which had to be closed only at a proper stage, were closed. By the end of November 1946 all the works were closed. Statements showing the works executed have been furnished by the Collectors.

10. *Relief measure and administration organization of the relief system.*—As already stated, relief was not given on the usual test on relief works. There was deviation to this extent from the Famine Code. The method of paying the labourers at current rates of wages according to outturn was preferred to the method of resorting to the provisions of the Famine Code under which the people are paid a subsistence wage as long as they are present for the proper period at the work spot.

The expenditure on the works was debited to the respective departmental heads, and the works were executed from grants sanctioned by the Government. Piece works contract system was also employed. Grain was provided for the workers through the nearest grain depots and depots on the work spot. Shade and drinking water facilities were provided on all works situated far away from villages. Special Revenue Inspectors were appointed to supervise the works and to see to the regular disbursement of wages and to other reliefs provided. The Public Works Department works were supervised by the Public Works Department staff and the minor irrigation works by the Revenue Department staff (minor irrigation staff).

Besides providing works, gratuitous relief was also granted. This form of relief was confined to children and decrepits, no place being given to idlers.

Relief was granted in the following other ways also :—

(1) By opening of free kitchens.

(2) By distribution of condensed and reconstituted milk.

(3) By distribution of clothes.

(4) By distribution of multi-vitamin tablets.

(5) By distribution of certain grams and germinated seeds in Anantapur district.

Charitable relief.—A sum of Rs. 25,000 was received as donation from the Indian Association, Jinja. A sum of Rs. 21,000 out of a lakh of rupees received from the Indian Peoples Famine Trust Fund was also made available for the relief in the affected tracts. The amounts were utilized for the purchase and free distribution of clothes to the persons on the gratuitous relief list. In Anantapur a sum of Rs. 15,992 was also collected as private charity.

11. *Statistics and cost of relief.*—The total cost of relief operations in the two districts including the cost of gratuitous relief amounted to Rs. 17,91,779 (Bellary— Rs. 4,37,188 + Anantapur— Rs. 13,54,591).

The table below shows the total number of units of each class relieved in the two districts together with the cost of relief :—

Particulars.		Bellary.		Anantapur.
1 Total number of units of workers		712,594		1,341,998
2 Total cost on relielf on works.	Rs.	355,626	Rs.	1,006,765
3 Average cost of relieving a unit on works	Re.	0-7-9	Re.	0-12-0
4 (*a*) Total number of non-workers relieved in villages		64,877		284,397
(*b*) Total number of children relieved in kitchens ..		Nil.		31,106
5 Total cost of gratuitous relief.	Rs.	81,562	Rs.	3,44,235
6 Total cost of free kitchens ..		Nil.	Rs.	3,591
7 Total cost of gratuitous relief and free kitchens	Rs.	81,562	Rs.	3,47,826
8 Average cost of relieving a unit on gratuitous relief ..	Re.	0-2-10	Re.	0-2-9
9 Average cost of relieving a unit in free kitchens		Nil.	Re.	0-1-10

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the average cost of relieving a worker was greater in Anantapur district than in Bellary district and the average cost of relieving a unit on gratuitous relief a little less in Anantapur than in Bellary.

The figures given below compare the cost per unit incurred on the relief of workers in the present famine with that incurred during the previous famines :—

District.	Average cost of relieving a unit on works during.		Average cost of relieving a unit on gratuitous relief during	
	1942-43.	1945-46.	1942-43.	1945-46.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bellary ..	0 4 1	0 7 9	0 2 3	0 2 10
Anantapur ..	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 1 10	0 2 9

The increase in the cost of relieving a unit of worker in 1945-46 in both the districts is due to the payment to the labourers on the quantity of work turned out, whereby they earned even annas 14 a day.

The largest number of persons who were relieved gratuitously and on works on any one day in the two districts was as follows :—

District.	Number relieved on gratuitous relief.	Number relieved on works.	Total.
Bellary	484	4,511	4,995
Anantapur	2,150	6,855	9,014

It will be noted from the above figures that gratuitous relief was granted on a more liberal scale in Anantapur than in Bellary district. The percentage of the population who were relieved by the Government relief operations on gratuitous relief and on works was—

Bellary	·012 per cent.
Anantapur ..	·009 do.

12. *Indirect relief—(a) Suspensions and remissions of land revenue.*—The amount of relief afforded to the ryots in the affected areas in the two districts in the form of remissions and suspensions of land revenue during the period of distress are given below :—

District.	Number of villages in respect of which remission was granted.	Total amount remitted.	Amount of collection including loans suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Bellary ..	362	5,16,608	3,88,307
Anantapur ..	870	5,93 371	1,75,658

In the Anantapur district a sum of Rs. 2,85,228 was also remitted on account of other remissions such as thirva kammi, shavi and waste.

(*b*) *Loans and advances.*—Besides the above, loans were also granted under the Loans Acts to the ryots in the affected tracts as noted below :—

District.	Amount of loans granted.
	Rs.
Bellary	41,120
Anantapur	1,03,201

13. *Food stocks, trade and prices and the effect of high prices on crime.*—The stock of food grains was generally insufficient in both the districts. The staple food grains, millets, were not available in the market. The deficiency was met by local procurement and by imports. For the purpose of equitable distribution, rural rationing was introduced in the districts The prices of food grains were high, but a reasonable level was maintained on account of the issue of grains at controlled rates through the agency of Wholesale Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Depots. There was not much increase in crime as the period was one of distress but not of genuine famine.

14. *Public health and the mortality of the famine period.*—The mortality and sickness rates were not adversely affected on account of the distress and the public health was maintained satisfactorily.

15. *Immigration and emigration.*—In the Bellary district, there was some migration before the starting of expansion works, but the timely starting of expansion works prevented a large-scale migration. Only in Kudligi taluk labourers immigrated from the adjoining villages of the Mysore State, and attended the expansion works. But the numbers in both the above cases were not considerable. In the Anantapur district there was practically no immigration or emigration.

16. *Water and fodder supply and the preservation of cattle.*—There was scarcity of drinking water in both the districts. In Bellary the problem would have assumed greater proportions but for the timely rains received from May 1946. In Anantapur a Government lorry had to transport drinking water from Venkatareddipalli to Penukonda town a distance of two miles as the scarcity of water in this area was severe. Six water tankers were secured for use in the two districts by the Board, but by that time, all the sources in the districts had received adequate supplies and consequently there was no necessity for the water tankers.

Owing to the failure of rains there was severe shortage of fodder in both the districts. Measures to relieve the scarcity of fodder commenced in the month of December 1945. A special fodder division was created and placed in charge of a District Forest Officer who arranged the supply of fodder to the two districts. Hill grass was cut and collected from the reserved forests of Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool districts. The fodder scarcity was very keen in the taluks of Bellary and Rayadrug in the Bellary district and in the taluks of Kalyandrug, Madakasira, Hindupur, Gooty, Uravakonda and Dharmavaram in the Ananatapur district. Other taluks were also affected partially in both the districts, and to meet the situation nine fodder depots in Bellary and twenty-six fodder depots in Anantapur were opened.

In the fodder operations much difficulty was experienced in the transport of fodder as the supply of Railway waggons was not adequate. A fleet of 25 lorries had to be allotted to the Anantapur district for internal movement of fodder. Besides Government lorries, country carts and private lorries were also used for transporting the fodder. A quantity of 4,383 tons of hill grass in Bellary and 4,791 tons in Anantapur was sold through the fodder depots. With the rainfall in July and August 1946 there was marked improvement in the fodder situation and the demand for hill grass diminished. The situation became normal from the beginning of August 1946, as pasture became available locally.

17. *Influence of railways and irrigation works in the mitigation of distress.*—The usefulness of the railways was demonstrated in the prompt import of foodgrains and the fodder. As local rainfall itself was inadequate, irrigation channels were of no use in the mitigation of distress.

18. *General remarks on the working of the Famine Code with suggestions for modification, the measure of success achieved and the attitude of the people and the future outlook.*—The provisions of the Famine Code were not applied to any of the relief measures undertaken during the present distress, except in respect of the measures adopted for the protection of cattle, gratuitous relief and free kitchens, but even in these cases the provisions of the Code were modified to suit the situation. The provisions of the Famine Code were not followed in order that the people might not develop " Famine Relief Mentality ". The form of relief given was a departure from the relief measures employed in previous famines.

Some delays occurred in the payment of wages to the workers employed in the District Board expansion works especially in Bellary district. It is true that paucity of technical staff to measure the work regularly once a week had contributed to the cause of such delays. The slender resources of the District Board which could not consequently meet the expenditure in the first instance also added to the difficulties. In order to avoid such delays, the Board recommended to the Government to place at the disposal of the District Board Engineer an imprest of one lakh of rupees for the District Board to meet the expenditure in the first instance and to recoupe the imprest later on from the grants sanctioned by the Government for the works. This proposal was not sanctioned, as it was subsequently reported by the Collector of Bellary that at that late stage the imprest was unnecessary. The Board would remark that these delays could have been avoided had the Collector suggested the grant of imprest advances to the District Boards sufficiently early. The Collector of Anantapur reports that the distribution of gratuitous relief was indiscriminate and was continued longer than was necessary and that the rate per unit was high. The indiscriminate distribution was evidently due to lack of proper supervision on the part of the officers on the spot. The high rate per unit was due to the increased rates given in view of the rise in the prices of commodities. It may be observed that only able-bodied labourers could earn sufficient wages both for themselves and their dependants in the relief works provided and that women and children and others not accustomed to hard labour could not find employment on the works.

19. *Conclusion.*—The Board observes that as the distress was not particularly severe, the moderate measures adopted for the relief of distress were quite sufficient and satisfactory. It desires to point out for future guidance that where possible, expansion works and payment on the basis of outturn, are to be preferred to the method of starting regular famine works. Provisions will have to be made to ensure

prompt weekly payment. The details of the steps to be taken to ensure prompt payment will vary in each case according to the circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that the employment of sufficient technical staff to checkmeasure work done and the grant of imprest advances to district boards will go a long way to obviate delays in weekly payment of wages.

(True extract)

C. A. Ramakrishnan,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Board of Revenue, Madras.
" Collectors of Bellary and Anantapur.
" Chief Engineer, General, Buildings and Defence.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Director of Public Health, Madras.

} Each with copies of the Collectors' reports. [Enclosures to Anantapur Collector's report will be sent in print.]

Order—No. 820, Revenue, dated 8th April 1948.

Recorded.

2. The efforts of the Government to alleviate distress in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur were cordially supported by the Board of Management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust and by the Indian Association, Jinja and His Excellency the Governor takes this opportunity to express the grateful acknowledgment of the valuable help rendered by them to the people of the affected tracts. Thanks are also due to the various other non-official agencies and gentlemen who rendered valuable assistance in the relief operations.

3. The Board of Revenue has recommended that, in future, the taking up of works of permanent utility, such as expansion works, and the payment of wages on the basis of outturn may, where possible, be preferred to the method of starting regular famine works. The Government endorse the Board's views.

4. The Board has observed that some delay has occurred in the payment of wages to the workers employed in the district board expansion works. It accordingly considers that the employment of sufficient technical staff to checkmeasure work done and the grant of imprest advances to the district boards will go a long way to obviate delays in weekly payments of wages. The point is being examined by the Government in the Local Administration department and orders will be issued thereon separately.

5. The Collector of Bellary has suggested that a systematic plan of tree-planting during normal years on road sides and in panchayats will have a good effect in the long run. This question is also being examined separately by the Local Administration department and orders will be issued by that department in due course.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

G. Venkateswara Ayyar,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (for communication to Collectors concerned).
" Public Works Department.
" Public Department.
" Local Administration Department (with extracts).
" Finance Department.
" Education and Public Health Department.
" Development Department (with extracts).

To the Food Department.
" Accountant-General.
" Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture.
" Honorary Secretary to the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust.
" Honorary Secretary to the Indian Association (E.P.), Jinja.
Press.

Appendix I.

Statement of Rainfall—1943 to 1946 and normal, in Anantapur district.

Month.	Madakasira Taluk.					Penukonda Taluk.				
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Normal.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Normal.
	Madakasira.					*Bukkapatnam.*				
January	0·47	..	..	..	0·15	0·07	..	..	..	0·15
February	..	1·83	..	..	0·15	..	0·48	..	..	0·12
March	..	2·01	..	..	0·20	..	1·02	..	0·30	0·16
April	1·23	0·19	1·99	0·20	1·00	0·11	0·57	1·14	0·68	0·96
May	5·21	0·32	2·11	2·26	3·23	4·86	0·96	2·32	3·80	2·54
June	0·42	1·65	1·25	0·62	2·23	0·65	6·67	0·14	0·41	2·12
July	1·33	3·33	4·42	1·92	2·11	1·28	5·38	2·29	1·74	2·04
August	1·59	0·20	3·23	2·95	2·76	1·33	0·28	3·39	7·38	3·01
September	5·28	4·06	1·90	7·46	4·90	2·95	3·53	4·56	8·54	5·54
October	6·98	6·43	1·08	5·24	5·09	7·00	6·19	1·61	2·98	4·50
November	1·20	0·10	1·53	6·59	1·99	1·65	2·50	0·72	6·95	2·25
December	..	..	..	0·77	0·30	..	..	..	2·89	0·39
Total	23·71	20·12	17·51	28·01	24·01	19·90	27·67	16·17	35·67	23·78
	Amarapuram.					*Penukonda.*				
January	0·78	..	..	..	0·11	0·52	..	..	..	0·09
February	..	0·45	..	..	0·09	..	2·06	..	..	0·23
March	..	..	..	0·70	0·09	..	1·07	..	..	0·17
April	0·31	..	0·90	..	1·12	..	0·28	0·73	..	0·81
May	3·97	..	0·26	5·68	2·21	4·91	1·16	1·78	3·78	2·01
June	0·37	..	1·90	0·46	1·70	0·30	2·52	0·43	0·31	1·94
July	1·29	..	0·25	1·07	1·06	0·70	4·58	4·47	1·30	2·47
August	0·07	..	..	2·69	3·41	0·77	0·26	2·55	5·03	4·29
September	2·70	2·66	..	7·80	4·59	3·70	4·92	3·68	7·13	5·50
October	8·13	..	1·59	2·63	3·92	8·23	7·45	1·26	4·06	3·96
November	0·34	..	..	4·35	1·05	1·47	..	1·75	3·51	2·33
December	..	..	..	..	0·07	..	..	..	3·71	0·33
Total	17·96	3·11	4·90	25·38	19·39	21·30	24·30	16·60	28·83	25·22

TADPATRI TALUK.

Month.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Normal.
Tadpatri.					
January	..	..	..	..	0·12
February	..	..	..	..	0·14
March	..	1·25	..	..	0·14
April	1·37	0·66	0·47	0·04	0·60
May	2·73	1·02	2·00	1·36	1·55
June	1·42	10·67	0·15	1·49	2·20
July	0·32	6·27	6·27	2·98	2·65
August	0·94	0·40	0·87	2·48	3·93
September	5·16	5·86	5·90	4·68	5·29
October	4·94	5·01	0·89	3·48	3·85
November	2·72	0·46	1·82	5·80	1·63
December	..	..	..	0·50	0·26
Total ..	19·60	31·60	17·37	22·81	22·36
Yadiki.					
January	..	..	..	..	0·10
February	..	1·05	..	..	0·12
March	..	3·29	..	..	0·17
April	1·00	..	..	..	0·55
May	1·81	0·32	1·52	3·06	1·56
June	0·62	0·70	0·30	..	2·37
July	0·27	2·25	5·78	1·38	2·68
August	0·60	..	0·61	0·31	3·37
September	6·32	3·33	4·07	..	5·18
October	3·37	3·88	1·48	..	3·51
November	3·00	..	0·54	3·75	1·56
December	..	..	..	0·65	0·23
Total ..	16·99	14·82	14·30	10·05	21·40

GOOTY TALUK.

Month.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Normal.
Gooty.					
January	..	..	..	..	0·10
February	..	0·05	..	0·06	0·99
March	..	0·55	..	..	0·12
April	0·48	0·01	0·50	0·92	0·58
May	3·17	0·48	1·71	6·92	1·72
June	0·90	3·69	1·11	1·35	2·39
July	1·07	2·32	3·37	1·67	2·94
August	1·45	0·56	0·86	6·98	3·68
September	5·40	4·23	2·75	3·22	5·57
October	6·08	9·55	1·39	2·57	4·01
November	1·87	1·44	0·74	4·21	1·47
December	..	..	..	0·58	0·20
Total ..	21·32	23·38	12·43	28·48	22·82
Uravakonda.					
January	1·30	..	..	..	0·12
February	..	..	..	0·36	0·16
March	..	0·38	..	0·49	0·20
April	1·44	0·11	1·25	0·08	0·78
May	4·15	1·72	4·32	2·00	1·94
June	0·70	2·99	2·76	0·83	1·79
July	1·36	2·82	2·74	0·99	2·03
August	0·97	1·27	1·01	3·91	2·90
September	6·70	4·29	1·57	4·46	5·62
October	5·09	7·82	1·62	4·56	3·61
November	1·41	..	0·65	2·57	1·52
December	..	..	..	..	0·13
Total ..	23·12	21·40	16·82	21·01	20·80
Guntakal.					
January	0·05	..	..	..	0·01
February	..	1·27	..	0·14	0·14
March	..	1·03	..	..	0·10
April	1·35	0·09	1·35	0·92	0·55
May	4·37	0·59	4·37	3·59	1·26
June	0·71	5·20	3·14	1·15	2·77
July	1·27	2·80	3·64	2·00	2·41
August	1·52	2·77	0·77	4·69	3·51
September	6·37	5·53	3·04	2·71	5·01
October	4·36	10·03	0·76	2·20	3·49
November	2·07	0·51	2·09	3·96	1·12
December	..	0·76	..	1·06	0·11
Total ..	22·07	29·82	19·16	22·22	20·48

KADIRI TALUK.

Month.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Normal.
Kadiri.					
January	0·09	..	..	..	0·18
February	..	0·61	..	..	0·17
March	..	1·89	..	0·29	0·29
April	1·10	0·10	1·10	..	0·72
May	7·16	0·70	2·33	1·18	2·21
June	0·97	3·36	1·32	0·22	2·03
July	2·77	3·42	4·34	1·44	2·55
August	3·26	1·63	4·65	3·64	3·79
September	5·99	3·78	..	10·79	5·57
October	5·61	7·94	0·41	1·00	4·55
November	2·98	0·21	..	5·24	2·56
December	..	..	..	3·55	0·44
Total ..	29·93	23·64	14·15	27·35	25·07

Month.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Normal.
Tanakal.					
January	1·22	..	..	..	0·15
February	..	0·75	..	..	0·27
March	..	1·96	..	..	0·28
April	2·75	..	0·51	..	1·21
May	6·92	..	..	2·42	1·72
June	..	0·31	..	0·32	1·76
July	1·00	6·57	2·51	0·78	1·75
August	3·26	2·30	5·60	4·80	2·58
September	2·31	5·00	3·15	10·51	4·46
October	6·38	2·22	0·75	1·76	3·59
November	1·55	..	0·90	2·08	2·73
December	..	..	..	1·22	0·53
Total ..	25·39	19·11	13·42	23·89	21·01

HINDUPUR TALUK.

Month.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Normal.
January	0·24	..	..	..	0·11
February	..	1·90	..	..	0·16
March	..	1·19	..	1·10	0·16
April	0·37	0·25	0·21	0·39	0·39
May	4·47	0·59	2·54	3·54	2·63
June	..	2·31	0·24	..	2·10
July	0·96	4·78	1·71	0·75	2·15
August	2·24	0·55	2·39	5·36	3·04
September	3·36	6·14	1·90	6·19	5·33
October	7·46	10·28	1·35	4·45	4·32
November	1·28	..	0·26	2·25	1·99
December	..	..	..	3·08	0·30
Total ..	20·38	27·99	10·60	27·11	23·18

KALYANDRUG TALUK.

Month.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Normal.
January	0·16	..	..	..	0·10
February	..	0·27	..	..	0·16
March	..	3·19	..	..	0·16
April	1·51	0·15	0·63	0·06	0·77
May	7·49	..	2·48	3·62	2·06
June	..	3·33	0·83	0·48	1·71
July	1·52	1·86	1·45	2·30	1·44
August	0·86	..	1·06	6·09	2·86
September	6·23	4·94	3·60	5·11	5·09
October	4·74	4·84	0·13	1·46	3·74
November	..	..	0·80	3·02	1·86
December	..	..	..	0·60	0·22
Total ..	22·51	18·58	10·38	23·64	20·17

ANANTAPUR TALUK.

Month.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Normal.
January	..	..	..	..	0·24
February	..	0·27	..	..	0·30
March	..	0·45	..	..	0·15
April	0·71	..	1·62	1·16	0·64
May	4·69	0·76	2·35	1·81	2·04
June	0·83	4·57	0·11	1·01	2·12
July	0·50	1·68	4·41	1·17	2·63
August	0·81	..	2·12	5·93	3·30
September	5·12	3·50	3·77	3·06	6·28
October	5·62	9·09	0·86	7·37	3·94
November	2·19	..	1·09	3·92	2·37
December	..	..	..	..	0·25
Total ..	20·47	20·32	16·33	26·38	24·26

DHARMAVARAM TALUK.

Month.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Normal.
January	..	..	..	..	0·10
February	..	0·81	..	..	0·17
March	..	2·16	..	..	0·14
April	0·41	..	2·39	0·50	0·59
May	3·68	0·48	3·99	2·18	1·80
June	0·25	8·00	0·74	0·57	1·95
July	0·22	3·63	1·87	0·84	1·90
August	1·16	0·66	1·44	3·24	3·06
September	3·11	7·80	1·73	6·38	5·02
October	2·98	9·65	1·75	1·72	3·76
November	1·18	0·52	1·01	6·04	2·03
December	..	..	..	1·40	0·30
Total ..	12·99	33·71	14·92	22·87	20·82

APPENDIX II.

Cultivation Statistics.

DHARMAVARAM TALUK.

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Cereals.				
1 Rice	17,834	7,075	17,348	9,959
2 Wheat	107	105	53	56
3 Barley	..	..	..	..
4 Great millet, cholam	19,865	17,789	16,189	16,841
5 Spiked millet, cumbu	2,131	1,849	2,412	3,068
6 Ragi	9,535	12,936	10,363	10,154
7 Maize	..	..	..	..
8 Varagu or Arika	2,480	952	3,557	2,342
9 Italian millet and Korra ..	9,981	16,077	101,439	14,741
10 Sema or chama	14,399	17,050	17,139	26,612
11 Others	..	.. 19	60	22
Total ..	76,341	78,352	77,263	83,795

DHARMAVARAM TALUK—*cont.*

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Pulses.				
12 Bengalgram	426	638	741	251
13 Horsegram	22,200	65,894	55,501	27,337
14 Redgram	3,079	1,542	3,323	3,881
15 Greengram	1,074	685	1,484	1,161
16 Blackgram	15	..	..	..
17 Others	18	37	236	189
Total ..	26,902	68·796	61,290	32,819

DHARMAVARAM TALUK—*cont.*

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Oil-seeds.				
18 Linseed				
19 Gingelly	19,256	7,063	19,902	17,857
20 Rape and mustard	..	45	..	..
21 Groundnut—				
(*a*) Summer	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Monsoon irrigated	2	..	..	..
(*c*) Monsoon unirrigated	18,093	10,836	20,173	23,702
22 Castor	8,350	7,092	9,404	7,667
23 Coconut	5	5	3	6
24 Others	41	..	47	..
Total	46,647	25,041	49,529	49,292
Condiments and spices.				
25 Chillies	571	811	543	642
26 Garlic	..	..	..	28
27 Coriander	109	175	66	77
28 Turmeric	..	..	..	..
29 Tamarind	348	336	312	321
30 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	1,028	1,322	921	1,068
Sugar.				
31 Sugarcane	..	..	14	17
32 Palmyra	380	..	..	..
33 Others	1	684	..	..
Total	381	684	14	17
Fibres.				
34 Cotton mixed	3,735	3,755	2,794	3,482
" pure	38	125	90	
35 Jute	..	..	1,169	unirrigated.
36 Bombay hemp, Gogu	..	..	..	..
37 Sunnhemp, Janum	..	..	..	..
38 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	3,773	3,880	4,053	3,482
Dyes.				
39 Indigo	23	11	..	12
40 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	23	11	..	12
Drugs and Narcotics.				
41 Opium	..	..	..	..
42 Coffee	..	..	..	..
43 Tea	..	..	..	..
44 Tobacco	92	7	132	143
45 Cinchona	..	..	..	..
46 Indian hemp	..	..	..	..
47 Betel vines	45	38	31	37
48 Arecanut	..	..	..	..
49 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	137	45	163	180
50 Fodder crops	..	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables, including root crops.				
51 Plantains	3	1	..	..
52 Mangoes	360	313	375	354
53 Onions	197	221	340	465
54 Fruits of citrus variety	22	7	151	344
55 Others	278	281	627	44
Total	860	823	1,493	1,207
56 Miscellaneous food crops	565	..	..	538
Miscellaneous non-food crops.				
57 Babul, casuarina, bamboo and thatching grass.	1,751	1,807	2,442	1,924
58 Rubber	..	..	..	..
59 Flowers	13	11	8	6
60 Others	79	97	76	..
Total	1,843	1,915	2,526	1,930
Grand total	158,470	176,369.	197,252	174,340
Deduct area sown more than once	8,395	8,698	13,849	6,650
Net area shown	150,075	167,671	183,403	167,690

ANANTAPUR TALUK—*cont.*

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Oil-seeds.				
18 Linseed				
19 Gingelly	8,991	9,613	11,774	12,288
20 Rape and mustard	..	..	..	..
21 Groundnut—				
(*a*) Summer	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Monsoon, irrigated	12	3	..	..
(*c*) Monsoon, unirrigated	49,268	32,624	56,260	54,906
22 Castor	16,727	17,109	17,003	13,711
23 Coconut	30	27	32	26
24 Others	38	61	33	17
Total	75,066	59,527	85,102	18,945
Condiments and spices.				
25 Chillies	708	784	680	650
26 Garlic	..	16	7	92
27 Coriander	123	100	233	224
28 Turmeric	25	..	..	..
29 Tamarind	376	280	338	196
30 Others	..	2	..	..
Total	1,232	1,182	1,258	1,162
Sugar.				
31 Sugarcane	6	5	9	3
32 Palmyra	27	217	50	50
33 Others	1,872	1,653	1,726	2,026
Total	1,905	1,875	1,785	2,079
Fibres.				
34 Cotton mixed	9,378	6,384	4,339	3,537
" pure		3,861		
35 Jute	1	3	13	..
36 Bombay hemp, Gogu	..	..	..	2
37 Sunnhemp, Janum	..	..	..	..
38 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	11,460	7,273	4,366	3,539
Dyes.				
39 Indigo	50	19	19	..
40 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	50	19	19	..
Drugs and Narcotics.				
41 Opium	..	..	..	..
42 Coffee	..	..	..	..
43 Tea	..	..	..	..
44 Tobacco	208	27	210	286
45 Cinchona	..	..	..	..
46 Indian hemp	..	..	..	..
47 Betel vines	109	82	76	60
48 Arecanut	..	..	..	..
49 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	317	109	286	326
50 Fodder crops	..	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables, including root crops.				
51 Plantains	7	2	..	..
52 Mangoes	267	438	267	196
53 Onions	562	414	791	767
54 Fruits of citrus variety	55	208	240	7
55 Others	984	325	330	1,251
Total	1,875	1,388	1,628	2,233
56 Miscellaneous food crops	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous non-foodcrops.				
57 Babul, casuarina bamboo and thatching grass.	572	1,169	1,026	354
58 Rubber	..	..	..	..
59 Flowers	35	25	34	28
60 Others	994	395	3	11
Total	1,601	1,589	1,063	393
Grand total	281,072	289,097	297,011	274,138
Deduct area sown more than once	11,178	8,776	7,041	9,640
Net area sown	269,894	280,321	289,970	264,498

ANANTAPUR TALUK.

Cereals.				
1 Rice	21,734	15,374	18,220	14,318
2 Wheat	90	55	15	43
3 Barley	..	..	..	..
4 Great millet, cholam	46,545	50,705	39,261	34,960
5 Spiked millet, cumbu	7,500	7,726	5,287	6,047
6 Ragi	7,842	9,727	8,877	8,964
7 Maize	37	..	..	2
8 Varagu or arika	5,403	2,071	9,595	9,898
9 Indian millet, korra	55,462	57,785	50,660	55,459
10 Samai or chama	5,719	8,420	9,489	9,857
11 Others	15	65	41	2
Total	150,347	151,928	141,454	140,192
Pulses.				
12 Bengalgram	1,293	1,108	1,143	813
13 Horsegram	21,391	47,709	41,368	25,505
14 Redgram	11,793	13,010	15,366	14,644
15 Greengram	2,542	2,111	2,110	1,823
16 Blackgram	3	3	..	6
17 Others	197	140	63	485
Total	37,219	64,081	60,050	43,276

KALYANDRUG TALUK.

Cereals.				
1 Rice	11,781	9,446	11,844	5,682
2 Wheat	185	221	99	106
3 Barley	..	..	..	..
4 Great millet, cholam	57,330	5,387	49,986	44,901
5 Spiked millet, cumbu	22,739	18,823	21,061	19,103
6 Ragi	6,815	10,726	9,533	8,820
7 Maize	..	..	..	14
8 Varagu or arika	1,958	1,186	2,330	2,219
9 Italian millet, korra	21,334	30,908	28,545	32,462
10 Chama	13,173	5,957	10,510	13,915
11 Others	37	56	37	1
Total	135,352	131,170	133,945	127,252
Pulses.				
12 Bengalgram	347	789	1,605	339
13 Horsegram	31,939	56,278	39,566	23,566
14 Redgram	8,461	7,012	7,968	7,909
15 Greengram	1,159	830	868	835
16 Blackgram	..	42	..	39
17 Others	748	558	636	664
Total	42,654	65,509	50,643	33,362

KALYANDRUG TALUK—*cont.*

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Oil-seeds.				
18 Linseed	..	..	..	..
19 Gingelly	6,098	6,054	6,340	7,741
20 Rape and mustard	6	..	..	..
21 Groundnut—				
(*a*) Summer	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Monsoon, irrigated	2	1	..	..
(*c*) Monsoon, unirrigated	29,577	21,280	37,280	41,514
22 Castor	13,911	14,784	18,166	15,083
23 Coconut	22	18	19	21
24 Others	70	1,271	1,270	94
Total	49,786	43,408	63,084	64,453
Condiments and spices.				
25 Chillies	448	511	493	465
26 Garlic	6	4	4	8
27 Turmeric	..	..	..	10
28 Coriander	176	1,256	3,753	2,814
29 Tamarind	944	999	954	888
30 Others	17	2	15	13
Total	1,591	2,772	5,219	4,188
Sugar.				
31 Sugarcane	4	6	5	7
32 Palmyras	1	5	4	..
33 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	548	542	147	7
Fibres.				
34 Cotton mixed	3,712	11,671	4,993	3,120
„ pure	3,545			
35 Jute	..	474	..	310
36 Gogu	..	..	..	..
37 Jammu	..	..	..	15
38 Others	..	..	15	—
Total	7,257	12,145	5,008	3,445
Dyes.				
39 Indigo	..	..	..	—
40 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Narcotics.				
41 Opium	..	..	..	..
42 Coffee	..	..	..	..
43 Tea	..	..	..	..
44 Tobacco	237	40	282	175
45 Cinchona	..	..	..	..
46 Indian hemp	..	..	..	..
47 Betel vines	51	44	42	38
48 Arecanut	..	..	..	..
49 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	288	84	324	228
50 Fodder crops	19	57	—	1
Fruits and vegetables including root crops.				
51 Plantains	3	..	..	..
52 Mangoes	431	401	461	461
53 Onions	142	69	118	127
54 Fruits of citrus variety	96	10	..	..
55 Others	..	46	135	178
Total	691	526	714	766
56 Miscellaneous foodcrops	..	1	..	—
Miscellaneous non-food crops.				
57 Babul, casuarina, bamboo and thatching grass.	2,097	2,735	2,161	2,674
58 Rubber	..	..	..	..
59 Flowers	2	2	3	..
60 Others	751	707	663	1,571
Total	2,850	3,444	2,827	4,245
Grand total	241,017	259,658	261,911	237,932
Deduct area sown more than once.	416	8,649	8,226	5,844
Net area sown	234,601	251,009	253,685	232,088

TADPATRI TALUK.

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Cereals.				
1 Rice	7,602	7,083	7,872	7,636
2 Wheat	184	126	108	68
3 Barley	..	..	..	..
4 Great millet, cholam	70,853	85,894	69,528	44,971
5 Spiked millet, cumbu	714	600	595	808
6 Ragi	1,743	3,382	2,294	939
7 Maize	..	..	..	..
8 Varagu or arika	1,334	1,526	5,972	4,704
9 Italian millet, korra	59,289	37,381	53,520	61,431
10 Chama	11	161	159	200
11 Others	90	..	12	3
Total	141,920	136,152	140,067	120,766
Pulses.				
12 Bengalgram	1,215	1,233	2,048	1,765
13 Horsegram	2,660	3,435	4,222	2,576
14 Redgram	4,160	4,882	4,746	5,735
15 Greengram	171	3	11	15
16 Blackgram	1	..	..	..
17 Others	..	..	5	3
Total	8,207	9,523	11,032	10,094

TADPATRI TALUK—*cont.*

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Oil-seeds.				
18 Linseeds	..	1	..	..
19 Gingelly	50	207	139	163
20 Rape and mustard	..	..	..	77
21 Groundnut—				
(*a*) Summer	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Monsoon, irrigated	11	..	..	..
(*c*) Monsoon, unirrigated	24,019	16,930	39,045	51,143
22 Castor	3,173	2,491	4,483	3,433
23 Coconut	20	25	40	19
24 Others	132	226	279	38
Total	27,405	19,880	43,986	54,873
Condiments and spices.				
25 Chillies	1,041	962	837	1,074
26 Garlic	85	62	20	175
27 Coriander	279	440	818	1,295
28 Turmeric	7	5	4	4
29 Tamarind	101	115	120	74
30 Others	1	..	6	37
Total	1,964	1,584	1,805	2,662
Sugar.				
31 Sugarcane	46	57	75	87
32 Palmyra	59	40	28	..
33 Others	7	29	..	..
Total	112	126	103	87
Fibres.				
34 Cotton mixed	13,767	28,506	68,254	25,977
„ pure	38,210			
35 Jute	13	10	10	..
36 Bombay hemp, gogu	..	4	4	..
37 Sunnhemp	..	..	..	..
38 Others	..	..	..	11
Total	51,990	28,520	68,268	25,984
Dyes.				
39 Indigo	341	375	1,928	2,528
40 Others	3	..	..	41
Total	344	375	1,928	2,528
Drugs and narcotics.				
41 Opium	..	..	..	..
42 Coffee	..	..	..	..
43 Tea	..	..	..	..
44 Tobacco	224	14	161	558
45 Cinchona	..	..	..	..
46 Indian hemp	..	..	..	..
47 Betel vines	221	148	163	..
48 Arecanuts	..	..	..	..
49 Others	18	..	..	142
Total	463	162	324	700
50 Fodder crops	2	1	..	..
51 Plantains	..	..	..	..
52 Mangoes	591	573	579	543
53 Onions	1,598	887	1,110	1,801
54 Fruits of citrus variety	56	113	80	120
55 Others	524	275	149	70
Total	2,769	18,848	1,918	2,534
56 Miscellaneous foodcrops	75	..	685	246
Miscellaneous non-food crops.				
57 Babul, casuarina, bamboo and thatching grass.	1,039	1,127	1,226	1,180
58 Rubber	..	..	..	..
59 Flowers	34	..	42	35
60 Others	252	430	45	535
Total	1,325	1,557	1,313	1,750
Grand total	236,576	199,948	271,430	232,324
Deduct area sown more than once.	4,736	5,309	4,056	2,004
Net area sown	231,840	194,639	267,374	220,320

GOOTY TALUK.

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Cereals.				
1 Rice	5,054	4,900	7,487	7,620
2 Wheat	281	378	169	117
3 Barley	..	..	..	..
4 Great millet, cholam	83,498	93,277	79,977	59,463
5 Spiked millet, cumbu	16,059	18,762	16,517	15,824
6 Ragi	556	1,226	672	266
7 Maize	153	122	36	27
8 Varagu or arika	43	57	236	111
9 Italian millet, korra	94,647	130,803	118,127	121,306
10 Chama	..	..	7	12
11 Others	..	..	—	—
Total	200,291	249,525	223,588	204,746
Pulses.				
12 Bengalgram	2,725	2,727	4,064	1,811
13 Horsegram	2,869	5,263	6,425	2,783
14 Redgram	10,678	11,311	9,331	9,717
15 Greengram	2,006	2,115	1,634	1,650
16 Blackgram	8	..	2	6
17 Others	325	546	240	519
Total	18,611	21,962	21,696	16,485

GOOTY TALUK—*cont.*

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Oil-seeds.				
18 Linseed	556	..	..	..
19 Gingelly	429	684	640	674
20 Rape and mustard	..	..	..	..
21 Groundnut—				
(*a*) Summer	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Monsoon, irrigated	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Monsoon, unirrigated	70,690	64,972	100,747	115,467
22 Castor	5,256	6,727	7,083	4,751
23 Coconut	22	10	4	13
24 Others	..	1,196	1,332	915
Total	76,953	73,589	109,806	121,820
Condiments and spices.				
25 Chillies	1,432	1,241	1,140	1,200
26 Garlic	..	2	..	1
27 Coriander	928	877	2,676	2,851
28 Turmeric	..	..	2	..
29 Tamarind	582	667	671	851
30 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	2,942	2,787	4,490	4,902
Sugar.				
31 Sugarcane	7	8	6	11
32 Palmyrahs	59	50	59	94
33 Others	2,194	2,232	2,076	..
Total	2,260	2,290	2,141	105
Fibres.				
34 Cotton—Mixed	21,233	24,901	16,701	43,329
Do. Pure	38,039	32,664	28,229	
35 Jute	..	..	..	..
36 Bombay hemp, Gogu	8	2	13	..
37 Sunhemp, Janumu	..	..	..	..
38 Others	..	..	..	31
Total	59,280	57,567	4,943	43,360
Dyes.				
39 Indigo	21	21	82	113
40 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	21	21	82	113
Drugs and narcotics.				
41 Opium	..	..	..	..
42 Coffee	..	..	..	..
43 Tea	..	..	..	..
44 Tobacco	1,294	167	1,262	2,822
45 Cinchona	..	..	..	..
46 Indian hemp	..	..	..	..
47 Betel vines	60	61	73	47
48 Arecanuts	..	..	..	..
49 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	1,354	228	1,335	2,869
50 Fodder crops	18	..	6	18
Fruits and vegetables including food crops.				
51 Plantains	..	1	1	..
52 Mangoes	370	335	335	304
53 Onions	132	48	48	135
54 Fruits of citrus variety	74	55	297	236
55 Others	94	177	151	..
Total	670	616	832	675
56 Miscellaneous food crops	455	116	..	1,400
Miscellaneous non-food crops.				
57 Babul, casuarina, bamboos and thatching grass.	245	224	201	214
58 Rubber	..	..	..	..
59 Flowers	22	25	20	25
60 Others	..	..	24	..
Total	267	249	245	241
Grand total	363,122	408,950	409,164	396,734
Deduct area sown more than once	2,818	3,119	4,017	1,983
Net area sown	360,241	405,831	405,147	394,751

PENUKONDA TALUK—*cont.*

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Oil-seeds.				
18 Linseed	..	31	..	..
19 Gingelly	1,109	791	1,148	763
20 Rape and mustard	..	..	..	..
21 Groundnut—				
(*a*) Summer	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Monsoon, irrigated	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Monsoon, unirrigated	11,894	11,267	19,469	18,177
22 Castor	5,924	4,147	5,956	4,549
23 Coconut	86	102	99	96
24 Others	465	1,679	2,104	2,136
Total	19,478	18,017	28,776	25,721
Condiments and spices.				
25 Chillies	897	1,047	885	1,016
26 Garlic	1	..	2	2
27 Coriander	107	41	54	72
28 Turmeric	3	..	1	..
29 Tamarind	548	555	582	522
30 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	1,556	1,643	1,524	1,612
Sugar.				
31 Sugarcane	406	432	620	930
32 Palmyras	10	..	..	..
33 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	416	432	3,622	2,553
Fibres.				
34 Cotton—Mixed	1,071	770	582	610
Do. Pure	1			
35 Jute	..	..	..	..
36 Bombay hemp, Gogu	..	..	..	..
37 Sunhemp—Janumu	10	8	7	12
38 Others	1,762	1,762	1,762	1,766
Total	2,844	2,540	2,351	2,388
Dyes.				
39 Indigo	6	..	1	..
40 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	6	..	1	
Drugs and narcotics.				
41 Opium	..	..	..	..
42 Coffee	..	..	..	..
43 Tea	..	..	..	..
44 Tobacco	55	8	166	96
45 Cinchona	..	..	..	..
46 Indian hemp	..	..	..	..
47 Betel vines	160	147	135	135
48 Arecanut	..	..	2	1
49 Others	281	..	..	56
Total	496	155	303	288
50 Fodder crops (cholam)	169	115	115	136
Fruits and vegetables including root crops.				
51 Plantains	15	5	8	22
52 Mangoes	937	921	894	943
53 Onions	71	21	113	154
54 Fruits of citrus variety	2	8	131	8
55 Others	..	210	30	909
Total	1,025	1,165	1,176	2,038
56 Miscellaneous foodcrops	310	..	74	147
Miscellaneous non-food crops.				
57 Babul, casuarina, bamboos and thatching grass.	8,700	6,142	3,785	3,931
58 Rubber	..	..	..	..
59 Flowers	10	13	7	7
60 Others	242	1,387	324	640
Total	8,952	7,542	4,116	4,578
Grand total	120,948	120,886	131,687	118,694
Deduct area sown more than once	6,821	9,255	10,150	6,289
Net area sown	114,127	111,631	121,537	112,405

PENUKONDA TALUK.

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Cereals.				
1 Rice	11,942	12,028	17,193	9,453
2 Wheat	254	206	134	175
3 Barley	..	..	..	..
4 Great millet—Cholam	9,015	12,326	7,695	7,902
5 Spiked millet—Cumbu	13,064	12,955	13,799	13,879
6 Ragi	12,066	11,767	12,535	12,121
7 Maize	..	..	..	..
8 Varagu or arika	4,430	5,374	7,889	3,638
9 Italian millet, korra	3,716	5,177	4,373	7,249
10 Chama	7,112	3,066	4,859	7,953
11 Others	12	14	..	..
Total	61,611	63,513	68,477	62,370
Pulses.				
12 Bengalgram	879	461	340	825
13 Horsegram	22,316	24,942	20,105	15,472
14 Redgram	807	324	612	487
15 Greengram	52	17	78	53
16 Blackgram	..	20	17	26
17 Others	31	..	..	..
Total	24,085	25,764	21,152	16,863

HINDUPUR TALUK.

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Cereals.				
1 Rice	8,809	14,387	17,405	4,245
2 Wheat	225	280	153	237
3 Barley	..	..	..	..
4 Great millet—Cholam	5,809	11,487	6,771	5,827
5 Spiked millet—Cumbu	18,477	19,331	20,508	20,772
6 Ragi	21,904	18,885	20,392	19,521
7 Maize	2	6	..	..
8 Varagu or arika	453	916	1,779	703
9 Italian millet—korra	6,234	5,706	5,309	5,831
10 Chama	5,369	3,317	2,662	4,105
11 Others	166	38	119	99
Total	67,448	74,447	75,098	61,340
Pulses.				
12 Bengalgram	350	320	143	659
13 Horsegram	20,908	16,062	15,957	13,105
14 Redgram	1,734	1,062	1,065	1,701
15 Greengram	14	45	174	141
16 Blackgram	..	3	28	19
17 Others	1,046	628	358	1,214
Total	24,052	18,110	17,725	16,839

HINDUPUR TALUK—*cont.*

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Oil-seeds.				
18 Linseed	..	..	1	..
19 Gingelly	10	..	7	4
20 Rape and mustard	..	..	..	..
21 Groundnut—				
(*a*) Summer	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Monsoon, irrigated	..	29	..	..
(*c*) Monsoon, unirrigated	15,767	16,978	25,078	22,258
22 Castor	1,915	1,451	2,075	1,322
23 Coconut	140	146	141	151
24 Others	2,228	1,487	1,640	2,552
Total	20,060	20,099	28,942	26,287
Condiments and spices.				
25 Chillies	2,305	2,159	2,396	2,571
26 Garlic	19	22	22	20
27 Coriander	20	49	20	61
28 Turmeric	130	99	71	154
29 Tamarind	658	568	529	594
30 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	3,132	2,897	3,038	3,410
Sugar.				
31 Sugarcane	1,764	2,399	2,827	4,008
32 Palmyras	5	..	..	..
33 Others	870	428	670	591
Total	2,639	2,827	3,497	4,599
Fibres.				
34 Cotton—Mixed	49	40	26	43
35 Jute	106	19	..	22
36 Bombay hemp—Gogu	..	..	..	..
37 Sun hemp—Janumu	136	72	30	38
38 Others	..	..	3	..
Total	291	131	59	103
Dyes.				
39 Indigo	..	..	1	..
40 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	..
Drugs and narcotics.				
41 Opium	..	..	..	..
42 Coffee	..	..	..	..
43 Tea	..	..	..	..
44 Tobacco	479	42	799	174
45 Cinchona	..	..	..	..
46 Indian hemp	..	..	..	..
47 Betel vines	162	153	143	140
48 Arecanut	38	39	38	51
49 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	679	234	980	365
50 Fodder crops	468	847	614	1,293
Fruits and vegetables including root crops.				
51 Plantains	44	28	5	64
52 Mangoes	932	1,123	1,250	1,313
53 Onions	145	79	112	94
54 Fruits of citrus variety	293	176	134	..
55 Others	..	193	..	211
Total	1,414	1,599	1,501	1,785
56 Miscellaneous food crops	..	15	..	53
Miscellaneous non-food crops.				
57 Babul, casuarina, bamboos and thatching grass.	3,147	4,060	2,190	2,064
58 Rubber	..	..	..	..
59 Flowers	27	18	92	66
60 Others	260	84	1,266	426
Total	3,434	4,162	3,548	3,456
Grand total	123,617	125,368	135,002	119,535
Deduct area sown more than once	4,226	10,788	11,541	3,500
Net area sown	119,391	114,580	123,461	116,035

KADIRI TALUK—*cont.*

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Oil-seeds.				
18 Linseed	..	..	..	..
19 Gingelly	525	698	863	1,006
20 Rape and mustard	..	..	..	..
21 Groundnut—				
(*a*) Summer	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Monsoon, irrigated	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Monsoon, unirrigated	60,217	50,956	74,290	68,183
22 Castor	11,707	10,160	10,904	8,248
23 Coconut	25	45	45	46
24 Others	268	574	537	336
Total	72,742	62,433	86,639	77,819
Condiments and spices.				
25 Chillies	2,076	2,670	2,130	2,056
26 Garlic	..	11	1	3
27 Coriander	102	35	42	108
28 Turmeric	1	..	..	..
29 Tamarind	1,365	1,853	1,898	1,849
30 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	3,544	4,569	4,071	4,016
Sugar.				
31 Sugarcane	265	288	322	419
32 Palmyras	..	..	..	..
33 Others	88	60	..	260
Total	353	348	322	679
Fibres.				
34 Cotton—Mixed	..			
Do. Pure	1,251 / 82	1,252	659	765
35 Jute	..	..	..	2
36 Bombay hemp—Gogu	..	..	..	..
37 Sun hemp—Janumu	2	2	4	2
38 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	1,335	1,254	665	769
Dyes.				
39 Indigo	33	32	46	30
40 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	33	32	46	30
Drugs and narcotics.				
41 Opium	..	..	..	..
42 Coffee	..	..	..	..
43 Tea	..	..	..	..
44 Tobacco	175	60	626	438
45 Cinchona	..	..	..	..
46 Indian hemp	..	..	..	..
47 Betel vines	228	201	182	188
48 Arecanut	..	..	..	..
49 Others	..	..	..	134
Total	403	261	808	760
50 Fodder crops	..	93	..	182
Fruits and vegetables including root crops.				
51 Plantains	6	4	6	4
52 Mangoes	575	4	1,048	1,100
53 Onions	56	12	38	69
54 Fruits of citrus variety	141	..	152	77
55 Others	197	58	40	192
Total	975	78	1,284	1,442
56 Miscellaneous food crops	112	68	..	..
Miscellaneous non-food crops.				
57 Babul, casuarina, bamboos and thatching grass.	1,087	405	533	669
58 Rubber	..	..	..	..
59 Flowers	6	24	20	17
60 Others	266	271	143	1
Total	1,359	700	696	687
Grand total	268,887	282,478	277,682	262,011
Deduct area sown more than once	18,117	20,673	14,092	10,545
Net area sown	250,770	261,805	263,590	251,466

KADIRI TALUK.

Cereals.				
1 Rice	4,551	16,408	16,324	8,265
2 Wheat	1,326	949	549	1,005
3 Barley	..	..	..	..
4 Great millet—Cholam	17,258	17,125	12,804	10,001
5 Spiked millet—Cumbu	84,165	98,640	83,105	85,618
6 Ragi	14,101	12,836	11,352	12,291
7 Maize	..	..	..	..
8 Varagu or arika	616	827	1,140	543
9 Italian millet—Korra	16,511	12,915	9,665	13,042
10 Chama	18,934	13,519	9,075	12,530
11 Others	17	28	..	..
Total	157,479	173,247	114,014	144,195
Pulses.				
12 Bengalgram	69	124	51	73
13 Horsegram	29,120	36,995	37,374	27,521
14 Redgram	1,168	604	312	2,707
15 Greengram	144	286	48	175
16 Blackgram	..	243	1	..
17 Others	49,150	1,143	1,249	956
Total	30,552	39,395	39,035	31,432

MADAKASIRA TALUK.

Cereals.				
1 Rice	3,670	9,155	4,908	2,303
2 Wheat	107	198	118	131
3 Barley	..	..	..	..
4 Great millet—Cholam	9,551	11,208	8,762	9,111
5 Spiked millet—Cumbu	1,484	1,477	2,061	1,412
6 Ragi	22,026	21,096	21,608	23,226
7 Maize	..	..	..	..
8 Varagu or Arika	14,445	17,687	19,097	13,831
9 Italian millet—Korra	25,377	27,096	22,782	25,736
10 Shamai or chama	1,520	721	748	1,090
11 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	78,190	88,638	80,174	76,840
Pulses.				
12 Bengalgram	226	342	463	405
13 Horsegram	22,250	11,658	11,705	17,209
14 Redgram	6,056	7,411	6,687	5,999
15 Greengram	66	37	59	69
16 Blackgram	1	7	..	1
17 Others	1,080	942	963	1,187
Total	29,679	20,397	19,877	24,870

Crops.	Fasli 1352.	Fasli 1353.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
MADAKASIRA TALUK—*cont.*				
Oil-seeds.				
18 Linseed	20	3	9	14
19 Gingelly	36	62	66	41
20 Rape and mustard	1	..	..	..
21 Groundnut—				
(*a*) Summer	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Monsoon irrigated	..	2	..	..
(*c*) Monsoon unirrigated	13,264	12,813	19,706	19,744
22 Castor	3,274	2,926	2,950	2,345
23 Coconut	76	70	70	69
24 Others	2,134	6,216	6,223	6,186
Total	18,805	22,092	29,024	28,399
Condiments and spices.				
25 Chillies	1,076	1,066	1,152	1,182
26 Garlic	4	..	..	4
27 Coriander	15	12	14	37
28 Turmeric	2	1	2	1
29 Tamarind	235	409	255	232
30 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	1,332	1,488	1,423	1,456
Sugar.				
31 Sugarcane	16	15	46	66
32 Palmyras	..	2	..	..
33 Others	978	703	991	833
Total	994	720	1,037	899
Fibres.				
34 Cotton, mixed	532	349	285	73
35 Jute	..	..	..	..
36 Bombay hemp, Gogu	..	..	..	..
37 Sun-hemp, Janumu	6	2	11	..
38 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	538	351	296	73
Dyes.				
39 Indigo	..	..	..	..
40 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..
Drugs and narcotics.				
41 Opium	..	..	..	..
42 Coffee	..	..	..	..
43 Tea	..	..	..	..
44 Tobacco	1,375	186	1,515	524
45 Cinchona	..	..	..	..
46 Indian hemp	..	..	..	..
47 Betel vines	285	283	268	267
48 Arecanuts	234	243	259	257
49 Others	..	..	..	..
Total	1,894	712	2,082	1,048
50 Fodder crops	86	..	140	203
Fruits and vegetables including root crops.				
51 Plantains	24	19	19	17
52 Mangoes	207	206	211	211
53 Onions	157	52	93	199
54 Fruits of citrus variety	114	..	..	..
55 Others	..	128	87	54
Total	502	405	410	481
56 Miscellaneous food crops	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous non-food crops.	..	..	..	..
57 Babul, casuarina, bamboos and thatching grass.	1,417	1,224	857	874
58 Rubber	..	..	..	..
59 Flowers	9	9	5	155
60 Others	..	95	91	93
Total	1,426	1,328	953	1,122
Grand total	133,448	136,307	135,416	135,391
Deduct area sown more than once.	3,260	8,640	4,524	3,951
Net area sown	130,186	127,667	130,892	131,440

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the average number of workers relieved in Anantapur district during 1945–46.

Period week ending.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
22nd December 1945	117	114	43	274
29th December 1945	242	211	34	487
5th January 1946	267	211	76	554
12th January 1946	636	472	121	1,229
19th January 1946	1,734	786	415	2,935
26th January 1946	921	1,212	273	2,400
2nd February 1946	1,064	1,366	218	2,648
9th February 1946	2,074	2,268	580	4,922
16th February 1946	1,928	1,168	579	3,675
23rd February 1946	2,206	1,873	652	4,731
2nd March 1946	2,034	1,803	747	4,584
9th March 1946	3,029	2,816	987	6,832
16th March 1946	1,523	1,615	493	3,631
23rd March 1946	1,332	1,464	411	3,207
30th March 1946	1,828	1,944	608	4,380
6th April 1946	675	699	136	1,510
13th April 1946	1,714	1,746	378	3,838
20th April 1946	2,221	2,324	564	5,109
27th April 1946	2,449	2,313	684	5,446
4th May 1946	2,133	2,081	525	4,739
12th May 1946	2,311	1,877	252	4,940
18th May 1946	2,375	2,056	448	4,879
25th May 1946	2,810	2,077	401	5,288
1st June 1946	2,065	1,291	514	3,870
8th June 1946	2,134	1,380	452	3,966
15th June 1946	2,335	1,482	423	4,240
22nd June 1946	3,954	2,290	611	6,855
29th June 1946	2,664	2,041	493	5,198
6th July 1946	2,295	1,675	403	4,373
13th July 1946	2,357	1,797	308	4,534
20th July 1946	2,402	1,676	433	4,511
27th July 1946	2,600	1,813	612	5,025
3rd August 1946	2,801	2,104	569	5,474
10th August 1946	2,436	1,906	373	4,715
17th August 1946	1,957	1,516	331	3,804
24th August 1946	3,436	1,663	431	5,530
31st August 1946	3,573	1,472	441	5,486
7th September 1946	2,876	1,775	444	5,095
14th September 1946	2,871	1,863	424	5,158
21st September 1946	2,962	1,639	472	5,073
28th September 1946	2,999	1,706	441	5,146
5th October 1946	2,433	1,414	319	4,166
12th October 1946	1,874	1,314	333	3,521
19th October 1946	1,718	1,048	263	3,029
26th October 1946	1,879	1,154	292	3,325
2nd November 1946	1,159	705	187	2,051
9th November 1946	808	525	146	1,479
16th November 1946	1,810	479	150	2,439
23rd November 1946	358	202	50	610
30th November 1946	430	253	84	767
Total	98,839	72,679	20,196	191,714

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the total number of workers relieved (on works) in each taluk in Anantapur district during 1945–46.

Name of taluk.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madakasira	86,373	62,247	10,112	158,732
Hindupur	16,313	14,720	7,442	38,475
Kadiri	35,423	26,143	7,264	68,830
Penukonda	33,592	23,255	6,298	63,145
Anantapur	7,360	3,800	200	11,360
Dharmavaram	146,562	111,421	38,560	296,543
Kalyandrug	174,859	126,572	35,923	337,353
Tadpatri	22,673	12,111	676	35,460
Gooty	112,215	84,685	21,500	218,400
Uravakonda	56,504	43,799	13,397	113,700
Total	691,873	508,753	141,372	1,34,199

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the works sanctioned and executed during famine to relieve distress.

Name of the work.	Government Order in which sanctioned.	Amount of estimate.	Date of starting.	Date of closure.	Total expenditure up to the date of closure.	Remarks. 1945–46.	Remarks. 1946–47.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
		RS.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
***Section I*—District Road Expansion Works.**							
Anantapur taluk.							
1 Forming a road from 284th mile of Madras-Bangalore road to Maruttu (via) Udiripikonda.	No. 737, L.A., dated 15th April 1946.	13,500	15th March 1946.	25th September 1946.	65 1 0	28 9 0	36 8 0
2 Forming a road from 2/3rd of Anantapur-Tadpatri road to Rekulakunta on Bukkarayasamudram-Narpala road.	No. 1120, L.A., dated 25th June 1946.	11,000	1st June 1946.	Do.	6,612 14 0	..	..
3 Metalling Damajipalli-Nayanipalli road Dharmavaram-Nagasamudram road, Section IV.	No. 1608, dated 2nd October 1946.	37,000	1st September 1946.	25th October 1946.	10,533 11 0	..	..
4 Forming a road from Narpala to Gugudu.	Do.	12,000	11th August 1946.	25th November 1946.	11,071 10 0	..	..
	Total	73,500	..	..	28,283 4 0	..	..

Name of the work. (1)	Government Order in which sanctioned. (2)	Amount of estimate. (3)	Date of starting. (4)	Date of closure. (5)	Total expenditure up to the date of closure. (6)	Remarks. (7) 1945-46.	1946-47.
		RS.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Section I—District Road Expansion Works—*cont.*							
Dharmavaram taluk.							
5 Repairs to Dharmavaram-Nagasamudram road—Section I.	No. 1038, L.A., dated 8th June 1946.	22,000	15th December 1945.	25th October 1946.	20,838 0 0	4,837 12 0	16,000 4 0
6 Repairs to Dharmavaram-Bathalapalli road. Dharmavaram-Nagasamudram road—Section II.	Do.	24,000	Do.	25th September 1946.	22,133 6 0	13,926 3 0	8,207 3 0
7 Repairs to Dharmavaram-Aparascheruvu road.	No. 379, dated 10th May 1946.	24,000	14th April 1946.	25th November 1946.	48,767 12 0	..	..
8 Repairs to Dharmavaram-Kothacheruvu road.	Do.	46,000	Do.	25th September 1946.	10,236 10 0	..	..
9 Forming a road from Perur to Narasanakota.	No. 737, L.A., dated 15th April 1946.	21,000	10th March 1946.	Do.	14,132 7 0	799 9 0	13,332 14 0
10 Forming a road from Narasanakota to Ramagiri.	Do.	15,000	8th March 1946.	25th October 1946.	14,418 7 0	392 10 0	14,025 13 0
11 Forming a road from Perur to Bhanukota.	Do.	33,000	15th March 1946.	31st October 1946.	16,546 11 0	72 0 0	16,474 11 0
12 Metalling Perur-Narasanakota road.	Do.	21,000	12th September 1946.	30th November 1946.	4,540 15 0	..	..
13 Metalling Perur-Ramagiri road ..	Ms. No. 87, dated 23rd January 1947.	20,000	Do.	Do.	1,061 5 0	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	....	1,52,675 9 0	..	..
Kalyandrug taluk.							
14 Metalling Gundlapalli-Ramasagaram road.	No. 1038, L.A., dated 8th June 1946.	44,000	1st January 1946.	25th October 1946.	40,300 8 0	5,322 10 0	34,999 11 0
15 Forming a road from Cherlopalle to Kundurpi.	Do.	28,700	29th December 1945.	15th November 1946.	20,063 1 0	2,566 3 0	17,496 14 0
16 Forming a road from Kamadur to Nuthimadugu road.	Do.	37,700	15th December 1945.	25th September 1946.	7,518 7 0	1,449 0 0	6,069 7 0
17 Metalling Kalyandrug-Beluguppa road.	No. 1608, L.A., dated 2nd October 1946.	50,000	4th August 1946.	15th November 1946.	13,619 6 0	..	..
18 Forming M. 2/3 Kambadur-Perur road to Nuthimadugu.	....	40,000	16th July 1946.	30th November 1946.	8,110 1 0	..	..
19 Forming M. 22 of Cherlopalle-Kundurpi road to M. 29/8 to meet Myaore limits.	....	31,000	23rd September 1946.	25th September 1946.	200 0 0	..	
			.. ..	Total ..	80,811 7 0		
Kadiri taluk.							
20 Metalling Kadiri-Obaladevana cheruvu road and thence to Garatla.	No. 1033, L.A., dated 7th June 1946.	45,000	1st April 1946.	30th November 1946.	54,077 8 0	..	
21 Metalling Kadiri-Rajampet road ..	Do.	53,000	18th April 1946.	31st October 1946.	6,755 10 0	..	
22 Metalling Kadiri-Muddanur road ..	No. 1607, L.A., dated 2nd October 1946.	53,000	..	15th November 1946.	1,573 6 0	..	..
				Total ..	62,406 8 0		
23 Repair to Bukkapatnam-Vengalammacheruvu road.	No. 1038, L.A., dated 8th June 1946.	26,000	15th February 1946.	15th November 1946.	8,146 5 0	22 8 0	8,123 15 0
24 Metalling Penukonda-Mudigubba road.	No. 1032, L.A., dated 7th June 1946.	55,000	1st April 1946.	30th October 1946.	19,032 3 0	..	..
25 Repairs to Dodaghatta-Roddam road.	No. 1033, L.A., dated 7th June 1946.	31,400	15th March 1946.	30th November 1946.	31,832 4 0	444 14 0	31,397 6 0
				Total ..	59,020 12 0		
Hindupur taluk.							
26 Metalling Hindupur-Lepakshi road (via) Salamathi-Manapatri.	No. 1038, L.A., dated 8th June 1946.	41,000	2nd March 1946.	15th November 1946.	41,074 9 0	1,985 8 0	39,089 1 0
27 Metalling M. 23 of Kodikonda-Amarapuram road to M. 2/1 of Madhugiri road.	No. 1435, L.A., dated 20th August 1946.	11,000	6th July 1946.	Do.	3,154 12 0	..	..
28 Hindupur-Madhugiri road to Moda.	Do.	4,100	Do.	25th September 1946.	1,737 12 0	..	..
29 Forming a road from Kodikonda-Amarapuram road to Kodipalli.	No. 1608, L. A., dated 2nd October 1946.	8,700	3rd August 1946.	15th November 1946.	3,392 12 0	..	..
				Total ..	49,359 13 0	..	..
Madakasira taluk.							
30 Metalling Agali-Madhudi road ..	No. 1038, L.A., dated 8th June 1946.	28,000	15th December 1945.	31st October 1946.	17,950 1 0	2,411 1 0	15,539 0 0
31 Metalling M. 48/0 to 53/0 to Kodikonda-Amarapuram road at Jambulabanda.	Do.	22,000	Do.	Do.	22,000 0 0	14,987 3 0	7,012 13 0
32 Forming a road from Rolla-Dodderi (via) Ratnagiri.	No. 1120, dated 25th June 1946.	22,500	1st June 1946.	Do.	17,869 11 0	..	..
33 Forming a road from M. 45/3 of Kodikonda-Amarapuram road to Rallahalli.	No. 1032, L.A., dated 7th June 1946.	11,000	25th March 1946.	15th November 1946.	12,421 0 0	..	..
		14,000					
34 Repairs to Basavanahalli-Hemavathi road.	No. 1031, dated 7th June 1946.	57,400	24th May 1946.	30th November 1946.	48,575 10 0	..	..
35 Forming a road from Kodikonda-Amarapuram road to Jambulabanda.	No. 1032, L.A., dated 7th June 1946.	42,000	25th March 1946.	31st October 1946.	35,565 8 0	..	..
36 Forming a road from M. 45/3 of Kodikonda-Amarapuram road to Govindapuram.	No. 1608, dated 2nd October 1946.	21,000	22nd June 1946.	15th November 1946.	17,944 1 0	..	..
				Total ..	1,72,325 15 0		
Tadpatri taluk.							
37 Kondapuram-Boppepalli road ..	No. 1038, L.A., dated 8th June 1946.	42,000	1st June 1946.	25th October 1946.	19,996 15 0	..	..
38 Repairs to Rayalcheruvu-Tadpatri road.	No. 1032, L.A., dated 7th June 1946.	20,000	1st April 1946.	25th September 1946.	15,850 0 0	..	..
39 Repairs to Rayalcheruvu-Bhogasamudram road. ..	No. 1038, L.A., dated 8th June 1946.	27,000	15th December 1946.	Do.	18,784 9 0	11,895 9 0	6,889 0 0
40 Jutur-Chennappur road	No. 897, dated 10th May 1946.	32,000	15th April 1946.	Do.	17,010 9 0	..	..
				Total ..	71,642 1 0		
Gooty taluk.							
41 Forming a road from M. 70/2 of Kurnool-Bangalore road to Nagasamudram.	No. 737, dated 15th April 1946.	21,000	1st March 1946.	15th November 1946.	21,402 0 0	3,402 10 0	17,999 6 0
42 Forming a road from Nagasamudram (via) Nelagonda.	No. 1031, L.A., dated 7th June 1946.	32,000	13th May 1946.	Do.	36,275 13 0	..	..
43 Repairs to Uravakonda-Havaligi road up to district limits.	No. 1032, L.A., dated 7the June 1946.	65,000	25th March 1946.	31st October 1946.	23,784 0 0	..	..
44 Repairs to Praltur-Vidupanakal road.	Do.	34,000	20th April 1946.	25th September 1946.	10,720 0 0	..	..
45 Repairs to Vidupanakal-Jadekal road.	No. 1033, L.A., dated 7th June 1946.	24,800	12th April 1946.	15th November 1946.	16,859 0 0	..	..
46 Metalling Mustoor-Amidala road ..	No. 1038, L.A., dated 8th June 1946.	16,000	15th December 1945.	25th September 1946.	16,464 12 0	6,331 9 0	10,133 3 0

Name of the work.	Government Order in which sanctioned.	Amount of estimate.	Date of starting.	Date of closure.	Total expenditure up to the date of closure.	Remarks. 1945-46.	1946-47.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) RS. A. P.	(7) RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Section I—District Road Expansion Works—*cont.*								
Gooty taluk—cont.								
47 Metalling and widening Cuddapah-Bellary road.	No. 1038, L.A., dated 8th June 1946.	17,000	15th December 1945.	15th November 1946.	21,519 3 0	7,448 8 0	14,068 11 0	
48 Metalling Pamidi-Vajrakarur road ..	Do.	44,500	15th January 1946.	25th October 1946.	29,465 12 0	7,830 12 0	21,635 0 0	
49 Forming a road from Palthur to meet district limits (via) Mallapuram.	Do.	2,000	20th January 1946.	25th September 1946.	8,603 15 0	7,944 15 0	659 0 0	
50 Forming Havaligi-Karakumukkala road.	Do.	4,000	13th February 1946.	Do.	9,147 2 0	3,565 7 0	5,581 10 0	
51 Forming a road from Uravakonda to Nimbagal.	Ms. No. 1608, dated 2nd October 1946.	14,000	6th July 1946.	31st October 1946.	9,307 6 0	..	..	
52 Repairs to road from Amidala-Nimbagal.	Do.	25,000	10th August 1946.	25th September 1946.	1,052 13 0	..	..	
				Total ..	2,04,599 12 0			
Abstract for Road Works.								
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	28,283 4 0			
Dharmavaram	..	..	..	..	1,52,675 9 0			
Kalyandurg	..	..	..	..	89,811 7 0			
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	62,406 8 0			
Penukonda	..	..	..	..	59,020 12 0			
Hindupur	..	..	..	..	49,359 13 0			
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	1,72,325 15 0			
Tadpatri	..	..	..	..	71,642 1 0			
Gooty	..	..	..	..	2,04,599 12 0			
Grand total, Road works ..	..	..	..	..	8,90,025 1 0			
Public Works Department Tank Works.								
Dharmavaram taluk.								
1 Gottur tank	Memo. No. 1450-E-46-43, dated 6th June 1946.	9,900	15th April 1946.	8th September 1946.	3,260 0 0			
2 Maruvapalli Agraharam tank ..	Memo. No. 1450-E-46-57, dated 17th August 1946.	9,950	1st July 1946.	10th August 1946.	1,210 6 0			
3 Kammumukkalayerra tank supply channel.	Do.	8,900	9th June 1946.	24th September 1946.	5,570 0 0			
Kalyanadrug taluk.								
4 Bhairavasamudram tank work ..	Memo. No. 1450-E-46-43, dated 6th June 1946.	8,900	20th April 1946.	25th September 1946.	2,910 0 0			
5 Yeradikera tank work	Do.	7,500	10th April 1946.	Do.	4,209 0 0			
6 Mulakaledu tank work	Memo. No. 1450-E-46-42, dated 3rd June 1946.	5,000	16th May 1946.	Do.	500 0 0			
7 Ralla-Anantapuram tank work ..	Memo. No. 1450-E-46-43, dated 6th June 1946.	8,500	1st May 1946.	Do.	11 0 0			
Hindupur taluk.								
8 Sirivaram tank work	Memo. No. 1451-E-46-7, dated 29th March 1946.	9,000	4th March 1946.	23rd May 1946.	2,800 0 0			
9 Utakur tank work	Memo. No. 1450-E-46-43, dated 6th June 1946.	9,190	14th April 1946.	Do.	920 0 0			
Penukonda taluk.								
10 Gutlur tank work	Memo. No. 1450-E-46-16, dated 17th April 1946.	9,800	15th March 1946.	15th June 1946.	2,457 0 0			
Gooty taluk.								
11 Appecherla tank work	Memo. No. 1450-E-46-24, dated 27th April 1946.	8,300	..	..	4,001 0 0			
	Total ..	95,840	..	..	27,760 0 0 = 1,50,000 0 0			(i) Memo. No. 4013-E-45-30, dated 29th January 1946, Rs. 1,00,000. (ii) Sanctioned in Memo. No. 1450-E-46-15, dated 15th April 1946 = Rs. 50,000.
Irrigation—Well Works.								
Tadpatri taluk.								
1 Bhogasamudram, S. No. 1199-1A ..	Government Memo. No. 4013-E-45-49, dated 25th February 1946.	20,500	8th March 1946.	23rd October 1946.	2,598 0 0			Revised estimate in respect of items (1) to (3).
2 Bhogasamudram, S. No. 1173 ..	Government Memo. No. 1450-E-46-6, dated 26th March 1946.	R.E. 8,600 13,800	Do.	Do.	842 0 0			Sanctioned in Government Memo. No. 1450-E-46-69, dated 26th September 1946.
3 23/A Nittoor, S. No. 804-A ..	Government Memo. No. 1450-E-46-4, dated 22nd March 1946.	R.E. 7,050 18,000	17th April 1946.	Do.	2,420 0 0			
		R.E. 10,200						
Gooty taluk.								
4 Appecherla, S. No. 830	Government Memo. No. 1450-E-46-80, dated 6th December 1946.	4,200	20th January 1946.	..	8,438 0 0			Sanctioned by Collector.
5 Appecherla, S. No. 547	Government Memo. No. 1450-E-46-30, dated 9th May 1946 and No. 1450-E-46-80, dated 6th December 1946.	R.E.*8,750 7,900	20th May 1946.	..	1,885 0 0			*Revised estimate in respect of items 4 and 5 sanctioned in Government Memo. No. 1450-E-46-69, dated 6th December 1946.
	Total ..	R.E.*6,300 40,900	..	..	10,983 0 0			
Minor Irrigation Works.								
Tadpatri taluk.								
1 Repairs to kunta at Chintalayyapalli, hamlet of Kamalapadu.	R.C. No. 390/46, dated 16th January 1946.	3,330	4th February 1946.	14th November 1946.	3,329 0 0			
Gooty taluk.								
2 Closing the breach in Kamgala banka of Kojjipalli.	D. Dis No. 972/46, dated 28th March 1946.	1,000	9th April 1946.	25th September 1946.	262 0 0			
Anantapur taluk.								
3 Davidala kalva of Narpala	R.C. No. 390/46, dated 24th January 1946.	3,455	25th April 1946.	25th September 1946.	433 0 0			
4 Repair to Urakunta of Itikalapalli	No. 1450-E-46-37, dated 23rd May 1946.	3,780	29th May 1946.	15th November 1946.	2,240 0 0			
5 Supply channel to Karaguntla tank.	No. 1450-E-46-65, dated 16th September 1946.	2,500	20th September 1946.	Do.	2,166 0			
		3,420						

Name of the work.	Government Order in which sanctioned.	Amount of estimate.	Date of starting.	Date of closure.	Total expenditure up to the date of closure.	Remarks. 1945-46.	1946-47.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.
Minor Irrigation Works—*cont.*							
Dharmavaram taluk.							
6 Repairs to supply channel to Thimmareddi tank, Peddakota.	No. 1450-E-46-83, dated 19th December 1946.	1,750 (2,118)	20th February 1946.	19th November 1946.	2,118 0 0		
7 Kallamidi-Rayani tank of Muktapuram.	No. 4013-E-45-33, dated 30th January 1946.	9,450	1st March 1946.	25th September 1946.	7,186 0 0		
Penukonda taluk.							
8 Clearing the silt in Bhogasamudram tank of Penukonda.	No. 4013-E-45-50, dated 25th February 1946.	9,320	11th March 1946.	25th September 1946.	153 0 0		
Hindupur taluk.							
9 Repairs to Chilumuthur supply channel.	No. 1450-E-46-23, dated 24th April 1946.	3,760	17th April 1946.	12th July 1946.	2,256 9 0		
10 Rachepalli tank of Chalivandla ..	No. 1450-E-46-45, dated 6th June 1946.	3,700	15th July 1946.	25th September 1946.	24 6 0		
				Total ..	20,267 13 0		
Other Works.							
Tadpatri taluk.							
1 Closing unwanted pits at Talaicheruvu.	No. 1450-E-46-23, dated 24th April 1946.	2,900	5th May 1946.	14th October 1946.	2,540 0 0		
2 Closing unwanted pits in 23/2, Nittoor.	No. 1450-E-46-40, dated 29th May 1946.	1,020	18th June 1946.	Do.	981 0 0		
Uravakonda taluk.							
3 Repairs to kunta at	No. 1450-E-46, dated 4th April 1946.	10,000	9th February 1946.	25th September 1946.	3,240 14 0	1,954 14 0	1,286 0
4 Deepening kunta of Mallapuram ..	No. 4050-E-46-19, dated 18th April 1946.	1,600	8th March 1946.	31st March 1946.	1,041 8 0	1,041 8 0	
				Total ..	7,803 6 0		

Drinking-water well works (Rs. 53,800) (Government Memorandum No. 4013-E/45-2, dated 26th November 1945, 8/9th December 1945).

Taluk.	Number and name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Date of starting.	Date of closure.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS.			RS. A. P
Tadpatri	1 Conversion of step well into draw well at Talaricheruvu village.	1,740	25th January 1946 ..	23rd October 1946 ..	356 0 0
	2 Repairs to Kota well, 23/2, Nittoor	1,090	10th January 1946 ..	14th October 1946 ..	992 0 0
	3 Repairs to Peta well, 23/2, Nittoor	1,010	Do. ..	26th October 1946 ..	891 0 0
	4 Repairs to Mala well	855	24th January 1946 ..	17th June 1946 ..	720 0 0
	5 Repairs to Madiga well	735	5th January 1946 ..	23rd October 1946 ..	723 0 0
	6 Improving draw well at Kottur	890	1st April 1946 ..	30th November 1946 ..	857 0 0
	7 Improving draw well at Brahmanapalli	780	Do. ..	Do. ..	739 0 0
	8 Improvements to draw well at Igudur	750*	5th May 1946 ..	20th October 1946 ..	436 0 0
	9 Improvements to draw well at Surepalli	400	Do. ..	5th November 1946 ..	365 0 0
	10 Improvements to existing draw well at Chintalayapalli, hamlet of Kamalapadu.	800*	10th May 1946 ..	23rd October 1946 ..	252 0 0
	11 Conversion of step well into draw well—Kuntageri Yadiki.	3,020/3,780 R.E.	8th May 1946 ..	Do. ..	3,164 0 0
	12 Improvements to draw well at Gangeressddipalli, hamlet of Pullprodutur.	970*	1st June 1946 ..	26th October 1946 ..	499 0 0
	13 Improvements to draw well at Vemeelapadu (Gallageri).	890*	6th June 1946 ..	Do. ..	441 0 0
	14 Improvements to draw well at Baddalageri of Kanuppalapadu.	1,950	7th June 1946 ..	Do. ..	1,946 0 0
	15 Improvements to draw well for Madigas at Konuppalapadu.	1,500	19th June 1946 ..	Do. ..	1,433 0 0
	16 Improvements to Mala well at Konuppalapadu ..	1,710	16th June 1946 ..	Do. ..	1,249 0 0
	17 Improvements to existing well at Shrotriem Obulapuram.	1,580	10th July 1946 ..	....	1,482 0 0
	18 Improvements to existing draw well at Garugu Chintalapalli.	1,500 R.E.	18th June 1946 ..	23rd October 1946 ..	1,507 0 0
	* Transferred to rural water-supply for completion.				18,072 0 0
Gooty	1 Nemallapalli—Improvements to well	1,050	21st January 1946 ..	20th September 1946 ..	615 0 0
	2 Sinking a new well in S. No. 507, Appecherla ..	2,765	18th January 1946 ..	30th September 1946 ..	2,016 0 0
	3 Sinking a new well in S. No. 504, Appecherla ..	2,070	16th July 1946	Do.	939 0 0
	4 Improvements to draw well in S. No. 240-G of Guntakal.	1,430	12th March 1946	Do.	1,543 0 0
	5 Repairs to well in S. No. 197-H—Kottala, hamlet of Guntakal.	..	(Work dropped as impossible.)		
	6 Sinking a new draw well at Iniganidoddi	1,680	27th February 1946 .. (Transferred to R.W.S.)	15th October 1946 ..	734 0 0
	7 Converting step well into draw well at Kalapuram ..	2,080	10th April 1946	30th September 1946 ..	1,803 0 0
	8 Deepening existing well—Pamidi Kottalapalli ..	700	5th May 1946	25th September 1946 ..	237 0 0
	9 Repairs to D.C. well at Lachasanipalli	300	20th May 1946	12th September 1946 ..	269 0 0
					8,156 0 0
Anantapur	1 Repairs to Munroe's well in Anantapur—Collector's bungalow.	1,120	....	....	310 0 0
	2 Repairs to well near museum building—Anantapur ..	500	....	....	(Debited to R.W.S.)
	3 Deepening draw well at Cholasamudram	810 R.E.	....	....	478 0 0
	4 Deepening existing well at Kudair	228	....	....	610 0 0
	5 Deepening D.C. well at Kudair	225	....	....	91 0 0
					215 0 0
	6 Repairs to caste well at Aravakur	1,775	....		50 8 0
	7 Repairs to public well at Kammur	700	....	....	(Debited to R.W.S.)
	8 Repairs to public well at Maddulapuram, hamlet of Ipperu.	1,775	....	....	412 0 0
	9 Deepening Kanchanavandla bhavi at Vadlampeta ..	900	....	....	449 0 0
					198 0 0
				....	637 0 0
				..	4,450 8 0
Kalyandrug ..	1 Repairs to Peddabhavi	930	15th December 1945 ..	3rd September 1946 ..	566 2 0
	2 Repairs to Bazaar bhavi	165	15th December 1946 ..	30th January 1946 ..	165 0 0
	3 Repairs to Rachappabhavi	4,450	6th December 1945 ..	3rd September 1946 ..	2,957 0 0
	4 Repairs to Bova Basappabhavi	630	Do.	Do.	571 0 0
	5 Repairs to Adhi-Andhra well	740	20th January 1946 ..	18th August 1946 ..	702 0 0
	6 Repairs to well in Taluk office compound	400	Do.	Do.	360 0 0
	7 Repairs to draw well near girls' school at Beluguppa.	570	15th February 1946 ..	27th March 1946 ..	525 0 0
	8 Repairs to R.W.S. well at Beluguppa	530	Do.	Do.	510 0 0

Drinking-water-well works (Rs. 53,800) (Government Memorandum No. 4013-E/45-2, dated 26th November 1945, 8th, 9th December 1945)—cont.

Taluk.	Number and name of the work.	Amount of estimate.	Date of starting.	Date of closure.	Amount spent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.			Rs. A. P.
Kalyandrug—*cont.*	9 Repairs to Bontha Ramanappa bhavi, Kundurpi ..	1,760	1st February 1946..	.. 20th April 1946	657 0 0
	10 Repairs to Machatamma bhavi at Kundurpi	625	Do. ..	.. 25th February 1946 ..	374 0 0
	11 Repairs to draw well at Bandamidapalli	2,760	Do. ..	.. ....	1,939 0 0
	12 Sinking a new draw well at Nizavalli, hamlet of Venkatapuram.	1,340	13th May 1946 ..	.. ....	555 0 0
	13 Sinking a new well at Dasampalli	610	9th April 1946 ..	.. .... (To be completed under R.W.S.)	402 0 0
	14 Sinking a new well at Idugal	800	1st April 1946 ..	.. ....	363 0 0
	15 Sinking a new well at Balli vanipalli	910	25th May 1946 ..	.. ....	98 0 0
	16 Repairs to draw well at Taneğal	350	24th February 1946	.. ....	97 0 0
					10,851 2 0
Dharmavaram ..	1 Sinking a new well at Basampalli, hamlet of Kanumukkala.	1,310	14th February 1946	.. 2nd October 1946 ..	153 0 0
	2 Repairs to D.C. well at Ghantapuram..	205	28th February 1946	.. 26th November 1946 ..	108 0 0
	3 Deepening existing well at Bathulapalli	400	10th May 1946 ..	.. Do. ..	149 0 0
	4 Sinking a new well in Nyamaddela	630	17th May 1946 ..	.. .... (Transferred to R.W.S.)	91 0 0
	5 Deepening the well at Gotlur	340	5th July 1946 ..	.. 28th August 1946	206 0 0
	6 Improvements to Komar Rama bhavi, Tademarri ..	70	23rd July 1946 ..	.. 29th August 1946	70 0 0
					777 0 0
Penukonda ..	1 Silt clearance—Raghavendracharlu well	225	18th February 1946	.. 25th March 1946	106 0 0
	2 Silt clearance—Siddappa bhavi	55	23rd February 1946	.. 26th March 1946	35 0 0
	3 Silt clearance—Mothibhavi	225	Do. ..	.. Do.	61 0 0
	4 Silt clearance—Well near Kundi Narasappa choultry.	80	2nd March 1946 ..	.. 28th March 1946	41 0 0
	5 Silt clearance—Nagulabhavi	550	20th February 1946	.. 15th April 1946	181 0 0
	6 Silt clearance—Kalamma bhavi	740	2nd February 1946	.. 20th April 1946	54 0 0
	7 Repairs to Kalluhatla bhavi, Gudipalli	330	1st April 1946 ..	.. 15th May 1946 ..	159 0 0
	8 Repairs to Koneru at Gudipalli	1,600	7th May 1946 ..	.. 25th June 1946	593 0 0
					1,230 0 0
Madakasira ..	1 Conversion of step well into draw well—Peta bhavi.	3,520	20th December 1945	.. 31st October 1946 ..	2,334 0 0 378 0 0
	2 Deepening the well at Sankargal	180	Do. ..	.. Do.	178 0 0
	3 Deepening the D.C. well at Amarapuram	410	Do. ..	.. Do.	350 0 0
	4 Deepening the Anjaneyaswami temple well at Halukur.	85	Do. ..	.. Do.	79 0 0
	5 Repairs to R.W.S. well at Basavanahalli	200	20th December 1946	.. 30th September 1946 ..	31 0 0
	6 Hemavathi Anjaneyaswami, Basavanahalli	240	Do. ..	.. Do.	192 0 0
	7 Repairs to Adi-Andhra well, Karikara	635	....	....	320 0 0
	8 Repairs to Gajulavandlabhavi, Madakasira	730	....	....	730 0 0
	9 Repairs to public well at Kerikera	250	20th December 1945	.. 30th September 1946 ..	289 0 0
	10 Improvements to draw well at Hullikera	1,090	Do. ..	.. Do.	367 0 0
	11 Repairs to well at Gudibanda	210	Do. ..	.. Do.	70 0 0
	12 Deepening well at Jananadugu, hamlet of Kekatti ..	310	Do. ..	.. Do.	67 0 0
					5,400 0 0
Kadiri	1 Obuladevaracheruvu R.W.S. well work	1,075	4th May 1946 ..	.. 15th July 1946	1,054 0 0

Abstract.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Road works	8,90,025	1	0
P.W.D. tank works ..	27,760	0	0
Irrigation well works ..	10,983	0	0
Minor irrigation works ..	20,267	13	0
Other works	7,803	6	0
	9,56,839	4	0
Drinking water well works.	49,925	10	0
Total expenditure on employment works.	10,06,764	14	0

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the total number of units relieved gratuitously in villages during 1945–46.

Name of the taluk.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ukonda	6,020	14,564	3,219	23,803
iri	22,602	36,797	9,774	69,173
dupur	7,121	14,830	3,081	25,032
lakasira..	4,389	12,242	2,991	19,622
ntapur	6,934	13,962	2,161	23,057
rmavaram	11,511	23,691	2,684	37,886
yandrug	8,472	12,501	1,874	22,847
ty	10,580	14,471	7,521	32,572
patri	7,218	15,219	2,829	25,266
vakonda	1,257	3,133	749	5,139
Total ..	86,104	1,61,410	36,883	2,84,397

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the average daily number of units relieved gratuitously in villages in Anantapur district during 1945–46.

Period week ending.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
30th March 1946	238	262	3	503
6th April 1946	354	267	4	625
13th April 1946	577	504	25	1,106
20th April 1946	713	888	59	1,660
27th April 1946	634	1,048	80	1,762
4th May 1946	640	1,061	87	1,788
11th May 1946	700	1,097	93	1,890
18th May 1946	706	1,206	109	2,021
25th May 1946	874	1,560	242	2,676
1st June 1946	1,257	2,249	276	3,782
8th June 1946	1,290	2,360	253	3,903
15th June 1946	1,265	2,349	387	4,001
22nd June 1946	1,366	2,480	407	4,253
29th June 1946	1,512	2,822	479	4,813
6th July 1946	2,330	4,194	810	7,334
13th July 1946	2,433	4,405	896	7,734
20th July 1946	2,646	4,962	1,047	8,655
27th July 1946	2,684	4,910	1,013	8,607
3rd August 1946	2,776	5,134	1,069	8,979
10th August 1946	2,906	5,451	1,172	9,529
17th August 1946	2,601	4,828	1,131	8,560
24th August 1946	3,092	5,726	1,277	10,095
31st August 1946	3,295	6,123	1,323	10,741
7th September 1946 ..	3,611	6,946	1,625	12,182
14th September 1946 ..	4,165	7,923	1,944	14,032
21st September 1946 ..	4,232	8,111	1,950	14,293
28th September 1946 ..	4,161	8,067	2,018	14,246
5th October 1946 ..	4,208	8,201	2,085	14,494
12th October 1946 ..	4,369	8,603	2,141	15,113
19th October 1946 ..	4,249	8,406	2,157	14,812
26th October 1946 ..	4,172	8,211	2,149	14,532
2nd November 1946 ..	4,096	8,003	2,139	14,238
9th November 1946 ..	4,021	7,945	2,061	14,027
16th November 1946 ..	3,603	6,984	1,943	12,530
23rd November 1946 ..	4,308	8,124	2,429	14,881
Total ..	86,104	161,410	36,883	284,397

Remarks.—Increase due to distribution of final doles.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the average daily members in receipt of relief in Anantapur district, during 1945-46.

Week ending:	Population of affected area in round figures.	Workers.	Persons gratuitously received.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
22nd December 1945	10,24,829	274	..	274	..	..	..
29th December 1945	(Total rural	487	..	487	..	..	..
5th January 1946	population of	554	..	554	..	..	..
12th January 1946	the district).	1,229	..	1,229	·0012	..	·0012
19th January 1946		2,935	..	2,935	·0028	..	·0028
26th January 1946		2,406	..	2,406	·0023	..	·0023
2nd February 1946		2,648	..	2,648	·0025	..	·0025
9th February 1946		4,922	..	4,922	·0048	..	·0048
16th February 1946		3,675	..	3,675	·0036	..	·0036
23rd February 1946		4,731	..	4,731	·0046	..	·0046
2nd March 1946		4,584	..	4,584	·0044	..	·0044
9th March 1946		6,832	..	6,832	·0066	..	·0066
16th March 1946		3,631	..	3,631	·0036	..	·0036
23rd March 1946		3,207	..	3,207	·0031	..	·0031
30th March 1946		4,380	503	4,883	·0042	..	·0045
6th April 1946		1,510	625	2,135	·0014	·0001	·0021
13th April 1946		3,868	1,106	4,974	·0038	·0011	·0046
20th April 1946		5,109	1,660	6,769	·0051	·0016	·0065
27th April 1946		5,446	1,762	7,208	·0053	·0017	·0071
4th May 1946		4,739	1,788	6,527	·0047	·0017	·0064
11th May 1946		4,940	1,890	6,830	·0048	·0018	·0067
18th May 1946		4,879	2,021	6,900	·0048	·0020	·0068
25th May 1946		5,288	2,676	7,964	·0052	·0025	·0078
1st June 1946		3,870	3,782	7,652	·0038	·0036	·0076
8th June 1946		3,966	3,903	7,869	·0039	·0039	·0078
15th June 1946		4,240	4,001	8,241	·0041	·0040	·0082
22nd June 1946		6,855	4,253	11,108	·0068	·0042	·011
29th June 1946		5,198	4,813	10,011	·0051	·0048	·0100
6th July 1946		4,373	7,334	11,707	·0043	·0073	·011
13th July 1946		4,534	7,734	12,268	·0045	·0077	·011
20th July 1946		4,511	8,655	13,166	·0045	·0086	·012
27th July 1946		5,025	8,607	13,632	·0050	·0086	·012
3rd August 1946		5,474	8,979	14,453	·0054	·0083	0·14
10th August 1946		4,715	9,529	14,244	·0046	·0094	·014
17th August 1946		3,804	8,560	12,364	·0038	·0085	·012
24th August 1946		5,530	10,095	15,625	·0055	·010	·015
31st August 1946		5,486	10,741	16,227	·0054	·01	·016
7th September 1946		5,095	12,182	17,277	·0050	·012	·017
14th September 1946		5,158	14,032	19,190	·0051	·014	·019
21st September 1946		5,073	14,293	19,366	·0050	·014	·019
28th September 1946		5,146	14,246	19,392	·0051	·014	·019
5th October 1946		4,166	14,494	18,660	·0041	·014	·018
12th October 1946		3,521	15,113	18,634	·0035	·015	·018
19th October 1946		3,029	14,812	17,841	·0035	·015	·018
26th October 1946		3,325	14,532	17,857	·0033	·014	·017
2nd November 1946		2,051	14,238	16,289	·0020	·014	·016
9th November 1946		1,479	14,027	15,506	·0014	·014	·015
16th November 1946		2,439	12,530	14,969	·0024	·012	·014
23rd November 1946		610	10,866	11,476	·0001	·01	·011
30th November 1946		767	4,015	4,782	·0001	·0047	·004

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the total number of persons relieved in free kitchens in Anantapur district.

Period week ending.	Number of persons relieved.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
21st September 1946	..	..	3,428	3,428
28th September 1946	..	..	5,273	5,273
5th October 1946	..	..	4,650	4,650
12th October 1946	..	..	4,983	4,983
19th October 1946	..	..	4,974	4,974
26th October 1946	..	..	4,605	4,605
20th October 1946	..	..	3,193	3,193
Total	..	..	31,106	31,106

	Expenditure.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Tadakasira	2,622	3	3
Kalyandrug	541	3	2
Dharmavaram	427	14	10
Total	3,591	5	2

Appendix X.

Statement showing the average daily members relieved by distribution of condensed milk during 1945-46 *in Anantapur district.*

Month.	Number of centres functioning.	Average number of daily attendance.			
		Expectant mothers.	Nursing mothers.	Children.	Total.
April 1946	90	782	1,400	4,732	6,914
May 1946	193	308	891	4,482	5,681
June 1946	386	616	1,782	8,964	11,362
July 1946	482	1,279	2,638	27,233	31,150
August 1946	356	1,034	1,439	22,264	24,737
September 1946	71	48	80	1,666	1,794

Appendix XI.

Statement showing the extent and financial effect of the land revenue and other concessions in Anantapur district in G.Os. Nos. 421 *and* 119, *Revenue, dated 4th March* and *27th May* 1946, *respectively.*

Taluk.	Percentage of dry remission.	Number of villages getting percentage remission.		Land revenue.			Loans instalments suspended.
		Government villages.	Non-Government villages.	Total dry remission.	Inam wet remission.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	PER CENT.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Penukonda	50	2	1	33,197 9 7	1,519 12 11	34,717 6 6	27,555 0 0
	75	32	13				
	100	46	11				
Hindupur	50	12	10	32,061 0 0	2,398 0 0	34,459 0 0	11,762 0 0
	75	28	18				
	100	15	4				

Taluk.	Percentage of dry remission.	Number of villages getting percentage remission.		Land revenue.			Loans instalments suspended.
		Government villages.	Non-Government villages.	Total dry remission.	Inam wet remission.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	PER CENT.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madakasira	50	2	..	38,551 0 0	1,642 0 0	40,193 0 0	20,728 0 0
	75	30	13				
	100	13	3				
Kadiri	25	67	5	36,844 7 0	899 9 0	37,744 0 0	13,920 0 0
	50	65	9				
Anantapur	50	16	3	57,930 8 10	1,021 6 5	58,951 15 3	27,195 0 0
	75	71	7				
	100	13	2				
Dharmavaram	50	8	1	40,872 8 8	1,286 0 3	42,158 8 11	10,105 0 0
	75	41	6				
	100	6	1				
Kalyandrug	50	2	..	74,830 8 9	1,057 1 7	75,887 10 4	39,497 0 0
	75	10	..				
	100	52	10				
Gooty	50	22	..	1,66,357 14 8	395 9 4	1,66,753 0 0	21,279 0 0
	75	83	6				
	100	20	1				
Tadpatri	50	29	1	1,01,931 12 9	574 2 0	1,02,505 14 9	3,610 0 0
	75	48	4				
	100	8	..				
Total ..	25	67	5	5,82,577 6 3	10,793 9 6	5,93,370 15 9	1,75,658 0 0
	50	158	25				
	75	343	67				
	100	173	32				
		741	129				
		870					

Appendix XII.

Statement showing other remissions granted in Anantapur district during 1945–46.

Serial number and name of the taluk.	Thirvai kammi.	Shavi.	Waste.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Anantapur	8,198	2,793	12,440	23,431
2 Kalyandrug	13,367	1,448	15,551	30,366
3 Dharmavaram ..	8,006	7,147	17,078	32,231
4 Gooty	2,186	642	4,995	7,823
5 Tadpatri	3,934	1,119	2,549	7,602
6 Penukonda	25,930	67	13,744	39,741
7 Madakasira	48,269	4,144	12,653	65,066
8 Hindupur	39,970	2,297	16,451	58,718
9 Kadiri	11,387	32	8,831	20,250
Total ..	1,61,247	19,689	1,04,292	2,85,228

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing particulars of loans granted in the affected tracts of Anantapur district, during the famine of 1945–46.

Serial number and taluk.	Purchase of bulls.	Purchase of fodder.	Purchase of food-grains.	Purchase of bulls and fodder.	Purchase of seed grains.	Total.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Total.
							Sinking of wells.	Repair of wells.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Madakasira	25,650	..	..	..	..	25,650	13,050	18,300	31,350
2 Hindupur	5,700	..	..	..	50	5,750	13,250	3,375	16,625
3 Kadiri	13,460	..	..	..	100	13,560	3,300	800	4,100
4 Penukonda	3,990	..	..	..	550	4,540	3,500	1,240	4,740
5 Anantapur	11,050	..	..	500	..	11,550	4,050	1,416	5,466
6 Dharmavaram	6,200	..	..	..	..	6,200	4,400	2,100	6,500
7 Kalyandrug	7,550	..	..	..	..	7,550	3,600	15,020	18,620
8 Tadpatri	1,500	..	..	..	1,500	3,000	..	3,000	3,000
9 Gooty	2,700	100	..	..	575	3,375	6,300	6,500	12,800
10 Uravakonda									
Total ..	77,800	100	..	500	2,775	81,175	51,450	51,751	1,03,201

Appendix XIV.

Months.	Madakasira. Ragi.		Madakasira. White cholam.		Months.	Hindupur. Ragi.		Hindupur. White cholam.	
	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.		1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.
January	5·93	4·69	..	..	January	..	6·06	5·50	..
February	5·81	..	..	..	February	5·81	6·06	..	..
March	5·75	..	..	..	March	6·12	6·06	6·12	..
April	5·81	..	4·25	4·38	April	5·81	6·06	4·06	..
May	5·81	..	4·25	4·63	May	5·81	..	6·50	4·37
June	5·81	..	4·25	..	June	5·81	..	6·50	..
July	..	..	4·25	..	July	5·81	..	6·50	..
August	..	..	4·25	..	August	5·81	..	6·50	..
September	..	4·06	4·25	..	September	5·81	..	..	..
October	..	4·06	4·25	..	October	5·81	..	..	..
November	..	4·06	..	..	November	6·43	4·37	..	..
December	4·44	4·06	..	..	December	..	4·37	..	..

Months.	Penukonda. Ragi. 1945.	Ragi. 1946.	White cholam. 1945.	White cholam. 1946.	Months.	Kadiri. Ragi. 1945.	Ragi. 1946.	White cholam. 1945.	White cholam. 1946.
	Penukonda.					*Dharmavaram.*			
January	5·90	5·81	5·50	5·02	January	5·90	4·50		
February	5·90	5·81	7·06	5·02	February	5·90			5·24
March	5·90		6·03	5·38	March	5·50		5·00	5·24
April	5·93		4·75	5·38	April	5·50		5·00	5·24
May	5·93		6·50	5·38	May	5·50		5·00	5·24
June	5·81		6·50		June	5·50		5·00	5·24
July	5·81				July	5·50		5·00	
August	5·81			5·00	August	5·50		5·00	
September	5·81			5·00	September	5·50	4·56	5·00	4·87
October	5·50			5·00	October		4·56	5·00	5·13
November	5·00	4·42		5·00	November				4·82
December	5·43	4·42		5·00	December				4·82
	Kadiri.					*Gooty.*			
January	4·00	3·06	5·00	3·50	January			5·00	
February	4·00	3·06	4·50	3·50	February			5·00	
March	3·75	3·04	4·00	3·50	March				
April	4·00	3·07	4·00	3·50	April			6·01	
May	4·00	3·50	4·50	3·25	May			6·01	
June	4·25	3·06	4·50	3·25	June			6·01	
July	4·00	3·06	4·00	3·25	July			6·01	
August	4·00	3·07	4·00	3·25	August			6·01	
September	4·25	3·07	4·00	3·25	September			6·01	
October	4·25	3·07	4·00	3·25	October			6·01	
November	3·06	3·07	3·75	3·25	November				
December	3·06		3·50		December				
	Anantapur.					*Tadpatri.*			
January	6·02	5·69	4·62		January	6 12		5·38	
February	5·67		4·62		February			5·38	
March	5·68		6·00		March			5·31	
April	5·68	5·69	6·00		April			5·31	5·43
May	5·68		6·00		May				5·43
June	5·68		6·00		June				5·43
July	5·68	5·69	6·00	5·20	July				
August	5·93		7·09		August				
September	5·68		7·09		September				
October	5·66			5·43	October				
November	5·66	5·69			November				
December	5·62	5·69			December				
	Kalyandrug.					*Uravakonda.*			
January	5·50	4·00	4·49	2·77	January			5·00	
February	5·50		4·49		February			5·00	
March	4·25		5·00		March				
April	4·25		5·00		April				5·31
May	4·25		5·00		May				5·31
June	4·25		5·00		June				5·31
July	6·25		5·00		July			6·01	4·87
August	4·49	6·50	5·00	4·62	August			6·01	4·87
September	5·24		5·12	4·62	September			5·50	4·87
October	4·89		4·49	4·19	October			5·50	4·87
November	4·00		4·00	4·49	November				5·06
December	4·00		2·77	4·49	December				5·03

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the crime in Anantapur district.

District.	Murder. 1944.	1945.	1946.	Dacoity. 1944.	1945.	1946.	Robbery. 1944.	1945.	1946.	House-breaking. 1944.	1945.	1946.	Thefts, ordinary. 1944.	1945.	1946.	Cattle thefts. 1944.	1945.	1946.	Looting. 1944.	1945.	1946.
Anantapur	32	37	30	..	4	5	7	6	9	143	157	193	255	240	220	107	86	109	..	..	..

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the mortality during the famine year 1945–46 and preceding years in Anantapur district.

Serial number and taluk.	Total deaths in famine areas. 1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Deaths in famine-stricken areas. Cholera. 1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Smallpox. 1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Plague. 1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Anantapur district.																
1 Madakasira	2,346	2,310	1,852	1,987	3	..	3	..	47	23	1	2	..	18	..	..
2 Hindupur	2,789	3,114	3,066	2,401	116	1	14	..	40	22	..	4	2	50	93	38
3 Kadiri	4,584	6,275	5,754	4,430	45	290	6	..	40	4	1	20	17	2	1	67
4 Penukonda	2,817	2,290	2,307	2,208	128	6	38	..	33	39	1	..	1	1	2	..
5 Anantapur	2,485	1,962	2,394	2,330	12	1	24	..	4	33	10	5	..	..	..	..
6 Dharmavaram	2,596	1,972	2,163	2,385	60	..	93	..	48	17	1	11	..	..	1	..
7 Kalyandrug	2,056	1,868	1,769	2,014	67	..	1	..	26	13	14	5	..	..	..	..
8 Tadpatri	2,989	2,860	2,626	2,457	52	..	1	..	4	56	..	1	..	..	..	..
9 Gooty	3,903	3,840	4,340	4,952	16	1	116	3	11	93	12	6	..	..	..	..
10 Uravakonda					13	..	4	1	20	22	24	1	2	..	..	..
Total	26,565	26,471	26,271	25,164	512	299	300	4	273	322	64	55	22	71	97	105

Taluk.	Percentage of dry remission.	Number of villages getting percentage remission.		Land revenue.						Loans instalments suspended.		
		Government villages.	Non-Government villages.	Total dry remission.			Inam wet remission.			Total.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)			(7)			(8)		
	PER CENT.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madakasira	50	2	..	38,551	0	0	1,642	0	0	40,193	0	0	20,728	0	0
	75	30	13												
	100	13	3												
Kadiri	25	67	5	36,844	7	0	899	9	0	37,744	0	0	13,920	0	0
	50	65	9												
Anantapur	50	16	3	57,930	8	10	1,021	6	5	58,951	15	3	27,195	0	0
	75	71	7												
	100	13	2												
Dharmavaram	50	8	1	40,872	8	8	1,286	0	3	42,158	8	11	10,105	0	0
	75	41	6												
	100	6	1												
Kalyandrug	50	2	..	74,830	8	9	1,057	1	7	75,887	10	4	39,497	0	0
	75	10	..												
	100	52	10												
Gooty	50	22	..	1,66,357	14	8	395	9	4	1,66,753	0	0	21,279	0	0
	75	83	6												
	100	20	1												
Tadpatri	50	29	1	1,01,931	12	9	574	2	0	1,02,505	14	9	3,610	0	0
	75	48	4												
	100	8	..												
Total ..	25	67	5	5,82,577	6	3	10,793	9	6	5,93,370	15	9	1,75,658	0	0
	50	158	25												
	75	343	67												
	100	173	32												
		741	129												
		870													

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing other remissions granted in Anantapur district during 1945–46.

Serial number and name of the taluk.	Thirvai kammi.	Shavi.	Waste.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Anantapur	8,198	2,793	12,440	23,431
2 Kalyandrug	13,367	1,448	15,551	30,366
3 Dharmavaram ..	8,006	7,147	17,078	32,231
4 Gooty	2,186	642	4,995	7,823
5 Tadpatri	3,934	1,119	2,549	7,602
6 Penukonda	25,930	67	13,744	39,741
7 Madakasira	48,269	4,144	12,653	65,066
8 Hindupur	39,970	2,297	16,451	58,718
9 Kadiri	11,387	32	8,831	20,250
Total ..	1,61,247	19,689	1,04,292	2,85,228

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing particulars of loans granted in the affected tracts of Anantapur district, during the famine of 1945–46.

Serial number and taluk.	Purchase of bulls.	Purchase of fodder.	Purchase of food-grains.	Purchase of bulls and fodder.	Purchase of seed grains.	Total.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Total.
							Sinking of wells.	Repair of wells.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Madakasira	25,650	..	..	..	..	25,650	13,050	18,300	31,350
2 Hindupur	5,700	..	..	..	50	5,750	13,250	3,375	16,625
3 Kadiri	13,460	..	..	..	100	13,560	3,300	800	4,100
4 Penukonda	3,990	..	..	..	550	4,540	3,500	1,240	4,740
5 Anantapur	11,050	..	..	500	..	11,550	4,050	1,416	5,466
6 Dharmavaram	6,200	..	..	..	..	6,200	4,400	2,100	6,500
7 Kalyandrug	7,550	..	..	..	..	7,550	3,600	15,020	18,620
8 Tadpatri	1,500	..	..	..	1,500	3,000	..	3,000	3,000
9 Gooty	2,700	100	..	..	575	3,375	6,300	6,500	12,800
10 Uravakonda									
Total ..	77,800	100	..	500	2,775	81,175	51,450	51,751	1,03,201

APPENDIX XIV.

Months.	Madakasira.				Months.	Hindupur.			
	Ragi.		White cholam.			Ragi.		White cholam.	
	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.		1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.
January	5·93	4·69	..	..	January	..	6·06	5·50	..
February	5·81	..	..	..	February	5·81	6·06	..	..
March	5·75	..	..	..	March	6·12	6·06	6·12	..
April	5·81	..	4·25	4·38	April	5·81	6·06	4·06	..
May	5·81	..	4·25	4·63	May	5·81	..	6·50	4·37
June	5·81	..	4·25	..	June	5·81	..	6·50	..
July	..	..	4·25	..	July	5·81	..	6·50	..
August	..	..	4·25	..	August	5·81	..	6·50	..
September	..	4·06	4·25	..	September	5·81	..	..	..
October	..	4·06	4·25	..	October	5·81	..	..	..
November	..	4·06	..	..	November	6·43	4·37	..	..
December	4·44	4·06	..	..	December	..	4·37	..	..

Months.	Penukonda. Ragi. 1945.	Penukonda. Ragi. 1946.	Penukonda. White cholam. 1945.	Penukonda. White cholam. 1946.	Months.	Kadiri. Ragi. 1945.	Kadiri. Ragi. 1946.	Kadiri. White cholam. 1945.	Kadiri. White cholam. 1946.
	Penukonda.					*Dharmavaram.*			
January	5·90	5·81	5·50	5·02	January	5·90	4·50	..	..
February	5·90	5·81	7·06	5·02	February	5·90	..	..	5·24
March	5·90	..	6·03	5·38	March	5·50	..	5·00	5·24
April	5·93	..	4·75	5·38	April	5·50	..	5·00	5·24
May	5·93	..	6·50	5·38	May	5·50	..	5·00	5·24
June	5·81	..	6·50	..	June	5·50	..	5·00	5·24
July	5·81	..	..	..	July	5·50	..	5·00	..
August	5·81	..	..	5·00	August	5·50	..	5·00	..
September	5·81	..	..	5·00	September	5·50	4·56	5·00	4·87
October	5·50	..	..	5·00	October	..	4·56	5·00	5·13
November	5·00	4·42	..	5·00	November	..	..	..	4·82
December	5·43	4·42	..	5·00	December	..	..	..	4·82
	Kadiri.					*Gooty.*			
January	4·00	3·06	5·00	3·50	January	..	..	5·00	..
February	4·00	3·06	4·50	3·50	February	..	..	5·00	..
March	3·75	3·04	4·00	3·50	March	..	..	..	..
April	4·00	3·07	4·00	3·50	April	..	..	6·01	..
May	4·00	3·50	4·50	3·25	May	..	..	6·01	..
June	4·25	3·06	4·50	3·25	June	..	..	6·01	..
July	4·00	3·06	4·00	3·25	July	..	..	6·01	..
August	4·00	3·07	4·00	3·25	August	..	..	6·01	..
September	4·25	3·07	4·00	3·25	September	..	..	6·01	..
October	4·25	3·07	4·00	3·25	October	..	..	6·01	..
November	3·06	3·07	3·75	3·25	November	..	..	..	..
December	3·06	..	3·50	..	December	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur.					*Tadpatri.*			
January ..	6·02	5·69	4·62	..	January	6·12	..	5·38	..
February	5·67	..	4·62	..	February	..	..	5·38	..
March	5·68	..	6·00	..	March	..	..	5·31	..
April	5·68	5·69	6·00	..	April	..	..	5·31	5·43
May	5·68	..	6·00	..	May	..	..	..	5·43
June	5·68	..	6·00	..	June	..	..	..	5·43
July	5·68	5·69	6·00	5·20	July	..	..	..	..
August	5·93	..	7·09	..	August	..	..	..	..
September	5·68	..	7·09	..	September	..	..	..	..
October	5·66	..	..	5·43	October	..	..	..	..
November	5·66	5·69	..	..	November	..	..	..	..
December	5·62	5·69	..	..	December	..	..	..	..
	Kalyandrug.					*Uravakonda.*			
January	5·50	4·00	4·49	2·77	January	..	..	5·00	..
February	5·50	..	4·49	..	February	..	..	5·00	..
March	4·25	..	5·00	..	March	..	..	..	..
April	4·25	..	5·00	..	April	..	..	..	5·31
May	4·25	..	5·00	..	May	..	..	..	5·31
June	4·25	..	5·00	..	June	..	..	..	5·31
July	6·25	..	5·00	..	July	..	..	6·01	4·87
August	4·49	6·50	5·00	4·62	August	..	..	6·01	4·87
September	5·24	..	5·12	4·62	September	..	..	5·50	4·87
October	4·89	..	4·49	4·19	October	..	..	5·50	4·87
November	4·00	..	4·00	4·49	November	..	..	..	5·06
December	4·00	..	2·77	4·49	December	..	..	..	5·05

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the crime in Anantapur district.

District.	Murder. 1944.	Murder. 1945.	Murder. 1946.	Dacoity. 1944.	Dacoity. 1945.	Dacoity. 1946.	Robbery. 1944.	Robbery. 1945.	Robbery. 1946.	House-breaking. 1944.	House-breaking. 1945.	House-breaking. 1946.	Thefts, ordinary. 1944.	Thefts, ordinary. 1945.	Thefts, ordinary. 1946.	Cattle thefts. 1944.	Cattle thefts. 1945.	Cattle thefts. 1946.	Looting. 1944.	Looting. 1945.	Looting. 1946.
Anantapur	32	37	30	..	4	5	7	6	9	143	157	103	255	240	220	107	86	109	..	..	..

Appendix XVI.

Statement showing the mortality during the famine year 1945–46 and preceding years in Anantapur district.

Serial number and taluk.	Total deaths in famine areas. 1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	Deaths in famine-stricken areas. Cholera. 1943.	Cholera. 1944.	Cholera. 1945.	Cholera. 1946.	Smallpox. 1943.	Smallpox. 1944.	Smallpox. 1945.	Smallpox. 1946.	Plague. 1943.	Plague. 1944.	Plague. 1945.	Plague. 1946.
Anantapur district.																
1 Madakasira	2,346	2,310	1,852	1,987	3	..	3	..	47	23	1	2	..	18	..	..
2 Hindupur	2,789	3,114	3,066	2,401	116	1	14	..	40	22	..	4	2	50	93	38
3 Kadiri	4,584	6,275	5,754	4,430	45	200	6	..	40	4	1	20	17	2	1	67
4 Penukonda	2,817	2,290	2,307	2,208	128	6	38	..	33	39	1	..	1	1	2	..
5 Anantapur	2,485	1,962	2,394	2,330	12	1	24	..	4	33	10	5	..	..	..	..
6 Dharmavaram	2,596	1,972	2,163	2,385	60	..	93	..	48	17	1	11	..	..	1	..
7 Kalyandrug	2,056	1,868	1,769	2,014	67	..	1	..	26	13	14	5	..	..	..	..
8 Tadpatri	2,989	2,860	2,626	2,457	52	..	1	..	4	56	..	1	..	..	..	..
9 Gooty .. .. }	3,903	3,840	4,340	4,952	16	1	116	3	11	93	12	6	..	..	..	..
10 Uravakonda .. .. }					13	..	4	1	20	22	24	1	2	..	..	..
Total ..	26,565	26,471	26,271	25,164	512	299	300	4	273	322	64	55	22	71	97	105

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the result of "Fodder operations" in Anantapur district during 1945–46.

Number of Fodder Depots opened in the district.	Quantity of hill grass in tons.			Expenditure in whole rupees.				Total number of units of cattle relieved.	Cost per unit of cattle relieved.
	Imported.	Sold.	Balance.	Cost of Hill grass.	Establishment charges.	Deduct receipts on account of sale of Hill grass.	Net expenditure. Cols. (5) + (6) — (7).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
.. .. ..	6,354	4,791	1,563	* 4,10,627 2 0 † 1,04,301 0 11 ‡ 57,127 0 0	11,454 0 6	78,245 2 0	5,05,264 1 5	766,560	0 10 7
.. .. ..	6,354	4,791	1,563	5,72,055 0 0	11,454 0 0	78,245 0 0	5,05,264 0 0	766,560	0 10 7

* Cost of production.
† Cart-hire, etc.
‡ Transport charges by military lorries calculated on mileage up to the end of August 1946.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing the average rate of wages to workers on special works (1945–46) *A*

Average wages earned per day.			Remarks.
Men.	Women.	Children.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1 0 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 8 0	0 5 0 to 0 3 0	Wages were not fixed on the price basis. Workers were paid at current rates of wages which differ according to the nature of work and turnover.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the number of irrigation sources, rainfed tanks and irrigation wells in Anantapur district.

Taluks.	Number of irrigation sources.				Total.	Number of irrigation wells.
	River channels.	Spring channels.	Tanks.			
			Rainfed.	Riverfed.		
Madakasira ..	3	80	89	..	172	4,396
Hindupur	19	25	117	..	141	2,804
Kadiri	7	154	435	..	596	6,573
Penukonda ..	21	110	109	1	241	2,687
Anantapur	30	298	54	..	382	2,736
Dharmavaram ..	34	179	53	1	267	3,240
Kalyandrug ..	15	176	60	..	251	2,113
Tadpatri	40	54	9	..	103	1,565
Gooty	27	115	37	..	179	857
Total ..	196	1,171	963	2	2,332	27,971

APPENDIX XX.

Control of expenditure statement—"54. A. Famine."

Taluk.	Pay of officers.			Pay of establishment.			Expenditure on works.					Measures for protection of cattle.	
	Pay.	Dearness allowance.	Allowances and honoraria.	Pay.	Dearness allowance.	Allowances and honoraria.	Irrigation works.	Minor irrigation works.	Other works.	Drinking water well-works.	Total Expenditure on works.	Pay of clerks.	Dearness allowance of clerks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Anantapur	..	..	..	1,298 3 0	787 6 0	777 9 0	..	4,039 0 0	..	4,450 8 0	9,389 8 0	299 11 0	95 8 0
Kalyandrug	337 14 0	6 6 0	..	2,813 15 0	1,204 0 0	1,621 0 0	..	..	..	10,780 2 0	10,786 2 0	444 14 0	217 15 0
Dharmavaram	601 13 0	204 5 0	329 12 0	1,951 7 0	1,086 11 0	1,354 7 0	..	9,304 0 0	..	777 0 0	10,081 0 0	168 6 0	85 2 0
Tadpatri	..	..	..	1,921 1 0	1,137 15 0	1,476 3 0	5,860 0 0	3,320 0 0	3,521 0 0	18,595 8 0	31,305 8 0	329 8 0	168 6 0
Gooty	..	..	..	3,148 9 0	..	4,045 14 0	5,123 0 0	262 0 0	..	8,156 0 0	13,541 0 0	388 15 0	217 14 0
Uravakonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,282 6 0	..	4,282 6 0	104 0 0	52 4 0
Penukonda	..	..	..	1,437 14 0	749 5 0	928 8 0	..	153 0 0	..	1,230 0 0	1,383 0 0	173 0 0	92 4 0
Kadiri	..	..	..	1,675 11 0	1,190 15 0	1,366 14 0	..	..	..	1,054 0 0	1,054 0 0	244 1 0	129 7 0
Hindupur	..	..	..	1,745 7 0	1,665 1 0	20 5 0	..	2,280 13 0	..	..	2,280 13 0	483 12 0	250 12 0
Madakasira	..	..	..	1,373 10 0	869 2 0	1,140 12 0	..	..	..	5,532 14 0	5,532 14 0	385 5 0	171 10 0
Total ..	939 11 0	210 11 0	329 12 0	17,365 13 0	8,690 7 0	12,731 8 0	10,983 0 0	*20,267 13 0	7,803 6 0	†50,582 0 0	89,636 3 0	2,971 8 0	1,481 2 0

Taluk.	Measures for protection of cattle—*cont.*				Gratuitous relief.			Free kitchens.	Distribution of grams.	Miscellaneous other expenditure.	Total.	Total, "54. A. Famine."
	Pay of watchers.	Casual leave allowance of watchers.	Other expenditure.	Total.	Cash doles.	Grain doles.	Total.					
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Anantapur	213 6 0	246 11 0	4,185 12 6	5,041 0 6	20,825 7 4	11,452 10 3	32,278 1 7	..	..	283 5 0	283 5 0	44,163 11 1
				(—)5,586 2 0							—105 4 0	
Kalyandrug	545 10 0	1,076 6 0	10,166 14 0	12,451 11 0	19,137 2 2	15,408 2 5	34,545 4 7	541 3 2	..	80 0 0	621 3 2	47,651 0 9
				(—)16,703 14 0							—32 9 0	
Dharmavaram	215 5 0	371 10 0	474 1 2	1,314 8 2	28,664 1 0	16,460 10 9	45,124 11 9	427 14 10	406 10 1	74 11 0	909 3 11	61,148 9 10
				(—)1,759 5 0							—50 0 0	
Tadpatri	173 9 0	231 7 0	4,987 9 0	5,890 7 0	22,130 10 6	11,569 15 5	33,700 9 11	..	..	330 8 0	330 8 0	11,067 11 11
				(—) 4,594 8 0							—100 0 0	
Gooty	796 1 0	..	57,536 2 9	58,939 0 9	24,314 8 3	11,959 13 3	36,274 5 6	..	..	20 8 0	20 8 0	1,12,208 13 3
				(—)3,615 8 0							—55 0 0	
Uravakonda	71 11 0	170 1 0	6,580 11 0	6,978 11 0	7,296 8 0	4,336 7 10	11,632 15 10	..	..	..	..	16,548 15 10
				(—)6,155 1 0							—190 0 0	
Penukonda	106 2 6	265 0 6	1,222 14 6	1,859 5 6	26,607 15 9	7,586 15 0	34,194 14 9	..	..	899 1 0	899 1 0	38,860 4 3
				(—)2,521 12 0							—70 0 0	
Kadiri	260 5 0	353 5 0	826 7 0	1,813 9 0	47,231 1 6	19,960 9 10	67,191 11 4	..	..	31 2 0	31 2 0	68,217 11 4
				(—)6,079 3 0							—27 0 0	
Hindupur	528 0 0	882 4 0	11,104 15 0	13,309 11 0	20,560 8 8	8,774 0 7	29,335 2 3	..	..	363 10 3	363 10 3	25,751 1 6
				(—)22,044 8 0							—24 8 0	
Madakasira	494 8 6	..	7,155 10 0	8,157 1 6	14,034 15 1	5,922 0 0	19,956 15 1	2,622 3 3	..	208 1 9	2,830 5 0	31,533 7 7
				(—)8,285 5 0							—41 5 0	
Total ..	3,404 10 0	3,596 12 6	1,04,301 0 11	37,509 15 5	2,30,303 14 3	1,13,481 14 4	3,44,284 12 7	3,591 5 3	406 10 1	2,990 15 0	5,592 10 4	5,17,241 7 4

* Includes Rs. 6,648-6-0 debited to "18. Irrigation."

† Includes Rs. 650-6-0, pay of maistries.

‡ Minus entries in column 25 are the sale-proceeds of empty milk tins.

(—) Figures in column 18 represent amounts by sale of fodder. Total sale-proceeds, Rs. 78,945-8-0.

Appendix XVII.

Statement showing the result of "Fodder operations" in Anantapur district during 1945–46.

Number of Fodder Depots opened in the district.	Quantity of hill grass in tons.			Expenditure in whole rupees.				Total number of units of cattle relieved.	Cost per unit of cattle relieved.
	Imported.	Sold.	Balance.	Cost of Hill grass.	Establishment charges.	Deduct receipts on account of sale of Hill grass.	Net expenditure. Cols. (5) + (6) — (7).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
26	6,354	4,791	1,563	* 4,10,627 2 0 † 1,04,301 0 11 ‡ 57,127 0 0	11,454 0 6	78,245 2 0	5,05,264 1 5	766,560	0 10 7
26	6,354	4,791	1,563	5,72,055 0 0	11,454 0 0	78,245 0 0	5,05,264 0 0	766,560	0 10 7

* Cost of production.
† Cart-hire, etc.
‡ Transport charges by military lorries calculated on mileage up to the end of August 1946.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement showing the average rate of wages to workers on special works (1945–46) Anantapur district.

Average wages earned per day.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1 0 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 8 0	0 5 0 to 0 3 0	Wages were not fixed on the price basis. Workers were paid at current rates of wages which differ according to the nature of work and turnover.

Appendix XIX.

Statement showing the number of irrigation sources, rainfed tanks and irrigation wells in Anantapur district.

Taluks.	Number of irrigation sources.				Total.	Number of irrigation wells.
	River channels.	Spring channels.	Tanks. Rainfed.	Tanks. Riverfed.		
Madakasira	3	80	89	..	172	4,396
Hindupur	19	5	117	..	141	2,804
Kadiri	7	154	435	..	596	6,573
Penukonda	21	110	109	1	241	2,687
Anantapur	30	298	54	..	382	2,736
Dharmavaram	34	179	53	1	267	3,240
Kalyandrug	15	176	60	..	251	2,113
Tadpatri	40	54	9	..	103	1,505
Gooty	27	115	37	..	179	857
Total	196	1,171	963	2	2,332	27,971

APPENDIX XX.

Control of expenditure statement—"54. A. Famine."

Taluk.	Pay of officers.			Pay of establishment.			Expenditure on works.					Measures for protection of cattle.	
	Pay.	Dearness allowance.	Allowances and honoraria.	Pay.	Dearness allowance.	Allowances and honoraria.	Irrigation works.	Minor irrigation works.	Other works.	Drinking water well-works.	Total Expenditure on works.	Pay of clerks.	Dearness allowance of clerks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Anantapur	..	..	..	1,298 3 0	787 6 0	777 9 0	..	4,939 0 0	..	4,450 8 0	9,389 8 0	299 11 0	95 8 0
Kalyandrug	337 14 0	6 6 0	..	2,813 15 0	1,204 0 0	1,621 0 0	..	..	..	10,786 2 0	10,786 2 0	444 14 0	217 15 0
Dharmavaram	601 13 0	204 5 0	329 12 0	1,951 7 0	1,086 11 0	1,354 7 0	..	9,304 0 0	..	777 0 0	10,081 0 0	168 6 0	85 2 0
Tadpatri	..	..	..	1,921 1 0	1,137 15 0	1,476 3 0	5,860 0 0	3,329 0 0	3,521 0 0	18,595 8 0	31,305 8 0	329 8 0	168 6 0
Gooty	..	..	..	3,148 9 0	..	4,045 14 0	5,123 0 0	262 0 0	..	8,156 0 0	13,541 0 0	388 15 0	217 14 0
Uravakonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,282 6 0	..	4,282 6 0	104 0 0	52 4 0
Penukonda	..	..	..	1,437 14 0	749 5 0	923 8 0	..	153 0 0	..	1,230 0 0	1,383 0 0	173 0 0	92 4 0
Kadiri	..	..	..	1,675 11 0	1,190 15 0	1,366 14 0	..	..	..	1,054 0 0	1,054 0 0	244 1 0	120 7 0
Hindupur	..	..	..	1,745 7 0	1,665 1 0	20 5 0	..	2,280 13 0	..	..	2,280 13 0	483 12 0	250 12 0
Madakasira	..	..	..	1,373 10 0	869 2 0	1,140 12 0	..	..	..	5,532 14 0	5,532 14 0	335 5 0	171 10 0
Total ..	939 11 0	210 11 0	329 12 0	17,365 13 0	8,690 7 0	12,731 8 0	10,983 0 0	*20,267 13 0	7,803 6 0	†50,582 0 0	89,636 3 0	2,971 8 0	1,481 2 0

Taluk.	Measures for protection of cattle—*cont.*				Gratuitous relief.			Free kitchens.	Distribution of grams.	Miscellaneous other expenditure.	Total.	Total, "54. Famine."
	Pay of watchers.	Casual leave allowance of watchers.	Other expenditure.	Total.	Cash doles.	Grain doles.	Total.					
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Anantapur	213 6 0	246 11 0	4,185 12 6	5,041 0 6	20,825 7 4	11,432 10 3	32,278 1 7	..	..	283 5 0	283 5 0	44,163 11 1
				(—)5,586 2 0							—105 4 0	
Kalyandrug	545 10 0	1,076 6 0	10,166 14 0	12,451 11 0	19,137 2 2	15,408 2 5	34,545 4 7	541 3 2	..	80 0 0	621 3 2	47,651 0‡ 9
				(—)16,703 14 0							—32 9 0	
Dharmavaram	215 5 0	371 10 0	474 1 2	1,314 8 2	28,664 1 0	16,460 10 9	45,124 11 9	427 14 10	406 10 1	74 11 0	909 3 11	61,148 9 10
				(—)1,759 5 0							—50 0 0	
Tadpatri	173 9 0	231 7 0	4,987 9 0	5,800 7 0	22,130 10 6	11,569 15 5	33,700 9 11	..	..	330 8 0	330 8 0	11,067 11 11
				(—) 4,594 8 0							—100 0 0	
Gooty	706 1 0	..	57,536 2 9	58,939 0 9	24,314 8 3	11,959 13 3	36,274 5 6	..	..	20 8 0	20 8 0	12,298 13 3
				(—)3,615 8 0							—55 0 0	
Uravakonda	71 11 0	170 1 0	6,580 11 0	6,978 11 0	7,296 8 0	4,336 7 10	11,632 15 10	..	..	..	..	16,518 15 10
				(—)6,155 1 0							—190 0 0	
Penukonda	106 2 6	265 0 6	1,222 14 6	1,859 5 0	26,607 15 9	7,586 15 0	34,194 14 9	..	..	899 1 0	899 1 0	38,860 4 3
				(—)2,521 12 0							—70 0 0	
Kadiri	260 5 0	353 5 0	826 7 0	1,813 9 0	47,231 1 6	19,960 9 10	67,191 11 4	..	..	31 2 0	31 2 0	68,217 11 4
				(—)6,079 3 0							—27 0 0	
Hindupur	528 0 0	882 4 0	11,164 15 0	13,309 11 0	20,560 8 8	8,774 9 7	29,335 2 3	..	..	363 10 3	363 10 3	25,751 1 6
				(—)22,944 8 0							—24 8 0	
Madakasira	494 8 6	..	7,155 10 0	8,157 1 6	14,034 15 1	5,922 0 0	19,956 15 1	2,622 3 3	..	208 1 9	2,830 5 0	31,533 7 7
				(—)8,285 5 0							—41 5 0	
Total ..	3,404 10 0	3,596 12 6	1,04,301 0 11	37,509 15 5	2,30,803 14 3	1,13,481 14 4	3,44,284 12 7	3,591 5 3	406 10 1	2,990 15 0	5,592 10	5,17,241 7 4

* Includes Rs. 6,648-6-0 debited to "18. Irrigation."

† Includes Rs. 656-6-0, pay of maistries.

‡ Minus entries in column 25 are the sale-proceeds of empty milk tins.

(—) Figures in column 18 represent amounts by sale of fodder. Total sale-proceeds, Rs. 78,945-8-0

/True copy/

K. Thiagaraja
Office Assistant,
in charge of Record Office